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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,427.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
2-30 P.M.				
6th June.	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	8894	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6619		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8894	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9631
18th "	PENINSULAR	8894		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7913
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9650

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June 1908.
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Aillaud	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	26th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Aillaud	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	333	528	220	396
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	576	936	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	651	*1135	570	*990	429	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,039, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Marseilles.
City of Benares	..	....	May 29	....	June 11
*City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 18	....	July 10
City of Karachi	...	June 4	...	June 23	July 8
†Trafford Hall	...	June 22	July 10	July 10	July 28
City of Paris	..	July 13	...	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	...	July 30	...	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 13
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 36	....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

* Will not call at Marseilles, but sails for Plymouth direct.
† Sails from Bombay, not Karachi.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (direct.)
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,605	Thur. 4th June	9 a.m.
LHASA	3,170	Fri. 5th June	6 a.m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st June calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwaraka, Cutch-Mandvie, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,605 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th June calling at (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowe't, Mahemera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Akwas and Baghdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, sailing on or about 6th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
30th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captains.	To sail on
AFRICA	4698	P. Radonich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,048	.....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,295	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,696	P. Radonich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5035	S. Olcinak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5159	G. Bergaglia	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magnazini	15th July 1908
R RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th Aug 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,999	G. Bellito	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,999	D. Pelone	17th Aug 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO.

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Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Karachi	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore.	Colombo,	Nairobi.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

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HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... " 50,00,000

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From the Musician's point of view.
RIGHT TONE
And most sympathetic.
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No fatigue felt after hours of use.
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For durability and reliability.

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II

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(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
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"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

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14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

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He refers to an 875 × 105 tyre of the DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

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Liptons Tea

YELLOW LABEL	...	...	1 Re. 2 as. per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL	...	...	1 Re. per pound tin.
RED LABEL	...	...	12 As. per pound tin.

THE 3 STANDARD BLENDS OF INDIA.

No other firm has an organisation for growing, buying and blending Tea, equal to Liptons, and no firm gives you such unequalled value for money.

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We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-9

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CIRCASSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 30TH MAY, 1908.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MEMBERS are reminded that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, at 7-P.M., TO-DAY.

A. R. QUARME,
W. A. HAIG BROWN,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by mutual arrangement, Mr. GEORGE RUSS, ceases to be an Assistant in my firm from the 1st of June, 1908. Mr. E. REGINALD FISCHER takes his place and the Power held jointly by these two gentlemen is now held by the latter alone.

P. F. FISCHER,
Sole Proprietor of F. FISCHER & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, upto 12 o'clock, (Standard Time,) on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, for the purchase of coal ashes (English and Country) thrown out by the Locomotive Engines.

(a) On the whole of Broad-gauge Section including all branches.
(b) Parel Running Shed.
(c) At the Sabarmati Oil Mill,

and for cleaning and sifting the ashes at the Parel Running shed.

Forms of Tenders can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of annas eight for each form.

Tenderers will be required to send Rs.100 in cash each as earnest money along with their tenders which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute contract.

Tenders should be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tenders for coal ashes."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.

Parel Works, 30th May, 1908.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, up to 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1908, for loading, unloading and stacking coal at several Locomotive Stations, except Parel, on the Broad-Gauge Section and all branches for one year from 1st July, 1908, to 30th June, 1909.

A form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas 8 for each.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money along with their tenders which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute contract.

Tenders must be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tender for loading, unloading and stacking coal."

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel, 30th May, 1908.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 513 of 1907.

1. DHANBAIJEE, wife of NUSSERWANJI RUSTAMJI MEHTA and
2. NUSSERWANJI RUSTUMJI MEHTA ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

1. BAIAI, widow and Executrix of PALLONJI FRAMJI MEHTA, deceased
2. SORABJI SHAVAKSHA BANAJI ENGINEER.
3. JEHANGIR SHAVAKSHA BANAJI
4. JAIJI, widow of SORABJI PESTONJI LAM ... ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1907, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1908 at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and the Defendants in Firstly all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-nine and three-fourths square yards or thereabouts, be the same, little, more or less, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 618, and New No. 5769, Old Survey No. 1124, and New Survey No. 9306, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 110 but now under Ward A No. 1990, and Street Nos. 9-11, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Modi Street aforesaid on the Westside thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Manechji Sorabji Vatchaghandy and others, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the stable, shop and premises of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinafter secondly described, and on towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

SECONDLY. All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-eight square yards, or thereabouts, be the same, more or less registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 708, and New No. 5913, Old Survey No. 11-25, and New Survey No. 2/9306, with the messuages, tenements or a stable and a shop standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes formerly under No. 111, but now under Ward A No. 1989, and Street No. 5-7, situate in Mody Street within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, and fronting the Mody Street aforesaid on the West side thereof and bounded on or towards the North by the house of Hormusji Pestonji Mody, deceased, hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the house of Cursetji Sorabji Vatchaghandy, and on or towards the West by the Mody Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of April, 1908.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmscroft," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S.E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POPULAR EDITION OF SAMUEL SMILE'S WORKS.

Rs. 2-10 Each.

Self-Help. With Illustrations of Conduct and Perseverance.
Character. A Book of Noble Characteristics.
Duty. With Illustrations of Courage, Patience, and Endurance.
Thrift. A Book of Domestic Counsel.
Industrial Biography. Iron-Workers and Tool-Makers.
Life and Labour: or Characteristics of Men of Industry, Culture, and Genius.
Men of Invention and Industry.
The Life of a Scotch Naturalist, Thos. Edward.
James Nasmyth, Engineer. An Autobiography.
Jasmin. Barber, Poet, Philanthropist.
Josiah Wedgwood, The great Artistic Potter. His Personal History.
Boy's Voyage Round the World.
Robert Dick, Geologist and Botanist.
The Huguenots. Their Settlements, Churches and Industries in England and Ireland.
Lives of the Engineers. Portraits and Illustrations. 5 Vols. Popular Edition. Large crown 8vo. 3s. 6d. each.
Brindley, Vermuyden, Myddleton, Perry. Early Engineers.
Smeaton and Rennie. Harbours, Light-houses and Bridges.
Metcalfe and Telford. History of Roads.
Boulton and Watt. The Steam Engine.
George and Robert Stevenson. The Locomotive.

USE DICHROIC INK.

Jars, Rs. 1-8 ; As. 12 ; As. 6.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "OCEANA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED

TWELVE COMPETENT NATIVE STATION MASTERS and twenty ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS to fill vacancies on the Burma Railways. The pay of Station Masters, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60; and for Assistant Station Masters, Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per month.

Preference will be given to applicants who present themselves at the Traffic Manager's Office, Rangoon, with good certificates.

Deck passage sea journey expenses will be refunded to applicants who are appointed after a lapse of three months from joining the service.

H. B. HUDDLESTON,
Traffic Manager.

Rangoon, 25th May, 1908.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be CLOSED early in June for the Monsoon. The exact date will be notified hereafter.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY, THE 1ST JUNE, 1908.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY (by appointment to Their Excellencies the Governors of Bombay and Madras, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan), beg to notify that they have NOW REMOVED to their SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED SHOW ROOMS IN YORK BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, 30TH MAY, 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

CHAMPAGNE

MOET and CHANDON'S

DRY IMPERIAL

VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM

CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :

Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

HE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette, Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

ON THE MAIDAN.

LAST WEEK LAST WEEK

In this week's Programme we will show last year's DERBY RACE, interesting to so many Sportsmen just now, and the

CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,

When you can see Daniel in the Lion Den, and by general request,

THE TALISMAN,

One of the finest pictures ever shown.
Don't miss this last opportunity.
Our NEXT and LAST change of Programme will be on Friday.

ON

ESPLANADE.

14th Grand Entire Change of Programme OF

ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

Picture includes—Ben Hur,
and
many of Comic, Dramatic
and
Pathetic subjects.

EVERY SATURDAY
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

EVERY NIGHT TWO SHOWS.

First from 7-30 to 9,
Second from 10 to 11-30 (S.T.).

PRICES AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)

DR. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

WILL COMMENCE IN
The Bombay Gazette
IN JUNE.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd." at No. 13 A Mirdon Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

USEFUL HANDBOOKS FOR COLLECTORS.

	Rs. as.
HOW TO IDENTIFY OLD CHINA. By Mrs. Willoughby Hodgson. With 40 Plates from photographs.	4 6
HOW TO COLLECT CONTINENTAL CHINA. By C. H. Wylde. With numerous Illustrations	5 4
CHATS ON OLD CHINA. By Arthur Hayden. With many Illustrations.	4 6
FRENCH POTTERY & PORCELAIN. By Henri Frantz. With 7 Coloured Plates and 70 Black and White Illustrations.	6 9
THE COLLECTOR'S HANDBOOK OF MARKS and Monograms on Pottery and Porcelain. By William Chaffer. Revised and considerably augmented by Frederick Litchfield. With Illustrations.	4 8
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CHATS ON OLD FURNITURE. By Arthur Hayden. Profusely Illustrated	4 6
HOW TO COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS. By Bertram T. K. Smith. Illustrated	5 4
THE ORIENTAL RUG BOOK. By Mary Churchill Riply. With 8 Coloured Plates, and 150 Black and White Illustrations ...	9 3
FIFTY YEARS OF MODERN PAINTING. Corot to Sargent. By J. E. Phythian. With 8 Coloured and 32 Half-tone Illustrations ...	9 3
IMPRESSIONS OF JAPANESE ARCHITECture, and to Allied Arts. By Ralph Adams Cram. With Photographic Illustrations ...	9 3
THE GEM CUTTER'S CRAFT. By Leopold Claremont. With over 100 Illustrations from Photographs	13 2
A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE old French Faience. With an Account of the Revival of Faience Painting in France by L. M. Solon. Containing 24 Plates in Colours, together with Reproductions of Marks and numerous Illustrations	26 4

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF

ARTICLES,

BY

HOME GORDON

(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

Now appearing in the *Bombay Gazette.*

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :

By order of the concerned—
45 Bags, soft-shelled Almonds.
On account of the concerned—
3 sets rich table glassware.

A consignment of English gold gilt brooches, Alberts, bracelets, necklets, Alebasta clocks, pictures, leather money bags, tobacco pouches, etc.

5 cases cheese.
14 cases each 1 cwt. pets.
5 crates, each 50 doz plates.
15 cases, Blake's Amonia.
10 cases, Franz Joseph water.
60 gallons, carriage varnish.
39 drums, each 5 gls., corlisque soap.

Household furniture of a European gentleman, consisting of double doors, glass almirah, chest-of-drawers, sideboard, dining table, bedstead, alluminium utensils, crockery and cutlery, and one very slightly used English Victoria by Windover, new rubber-tyred wheels in good condition.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE BUYERS.

Sale of Incandescent Gas lamps, K. O. Lanterns and Burners.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account of the shippers :— A consignment of powerful incandescent gas lamps from 100 to 1,000 candle power, suitable for lighting large outdoor and indoor spaces.

30 street and garden lanterns, strongly made and for K. O. burners.

100 Incandescent K. O. Burners suitable for 14"" burners.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs. 3-8 per quarter in advance.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. R. writes from LONDON :—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

AVAILABLE from 1st June,—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool Flat, near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 404, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BIKING MADE EASY.—A good bicycle makes cycling a pleasure. Try the Sunbeam, Royal Indian, Rajah and Brown. From Rs. 95. HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 556, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 12, Single by Annas 6. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form, Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 1107, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 2-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursion, Towing, &c., always available fast powerful Steam Launch. Apply, P. NASARWANJI & Co., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady. Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee.' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

MUNSHI is prepared to give LESSONS in Hindustani and Gujarathi to European Ladies and Gentlemen. Long experience, Excellent testimonials. "MUNSHI," care of Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robay & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Jackpot of work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 80. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette."

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents : PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited as Our's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat. Apply early, Box No. 1104, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SUTTON'S SEED collections in fancy tin boxes. Vegetable and Flower. Fresh supply just received. Apply sharp to PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TURNSTILES.—WANTED, for C. P. and Berar Exhibition. Apply to SECRETARY, Exhibition Committee, Nagpur, stating terms.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay."

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 49 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—A quick and reliable SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating age and rate per minute in Shorthand Writing and Typing with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1164, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A really competent ACCOUNTANT. Good pay and prospects to a good man. Apply by letter stating age, and copies of testimonials to Box No. 1166, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Smart and experienced TRAVELLER, in Beginning Branch. Salary, commission on sales, and part travelling expenses will be paid to a really smart salesman. No others need apply to Box No. 1157, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, bats and book-stands, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, Revolving top office table.

35 volumes Encyclopædia Britannica, 10th edition, with revolving Book case.

By order of the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Khatizabai, alias Assobai, widow of Bapoo alias Monia, consisting of gold ornaments such as putlies, bangles, neck chain, kantha, ear-rings, nose-rings, watch chain, rings and other silver ornaments, watch, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's Bicycles by different makers :—
1 rubber-tyred light Victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Rabel Motor Car, with 4 seats, 12. H. P., 4 Cylinders, complete, in perfect order.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed of the estate of Ramji Govindji :—
1 Shigram.

Auction sale of large quantity of Grey and White Piece-Goods, Long Cloth, Jaconets, Mulls, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Bhavanidas alias Bhagvandas Narandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 4 p.m, (S.T.), a large quantity of long cloth of different quality and numbers, mulls, nansook, jaconets, lawn, turkey-red cambric shirtings, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days.

AUCTION SALE of a dwelling-house at COOMBERWADA, DADAR.

Under instructions from Administrator-General of Bombay as the administrator of the estate of the late Caetan Francis DeSouza, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, with a dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dadar in the cart called Toorerow, admeasuring 106 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 3,329, Street No. 793 and bounded on the East by the house of Pandoo Heraji Kavli, on the West by the house of Doming Rodrick, on the South by the house of Lores Nunes and on the North by the cart of Pandoo Heraji Kavli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of COAL SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the New Tank Bunder, the following coal lying at New Tank Bunder and Clarke Bunder, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S.S. "Garscube."

About 5,800 tons of Bengal Coal slightly damaged
A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 348 of 1899.

Kashinath Gopinath and others..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Dheenath Sitanath and another.....Defendants

Under instructions of Messrs. Kunderao Moroji and Dattatraya L. Vaidya, the special commissioners appointed herein by the consent order, dated the 23rd day of July 1900, and by virtue of the consent decree passed herein on the 22nd day of November, 1907, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 5th June 1908, at the hour of 4 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale, by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, the following shares of the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd.

PARTICULARS OF THE SHARES.

10 Shares of the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd, of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000—bearing Nos. 11 to 20, all standing in the name of Rao Saheb Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Special Commissioners at their office, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 41, Marine Lines, opposite the Officers' Mess, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, plain and carved, made to order, dining, drawing, bedroom and office furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, large sideboards and dumb-waiters, also drawingroom English furniture, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawingroom large size cabinets, glass door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble-top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, etc., etc., the property of P. B. Haigh, Esq., I.C.S., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods F. P. bales cotton sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway, Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st June, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, bags of javari, wheat, linseed, tillseed, cottonseed, box of machinery, luggage, bales of H. P. cotton, medicine, empty casks, looking glass, copper wire combs, iron bars, loose iron bars, water iron pipes, cask of cement, bagging, soap, tea, oil, provisions, cigars, boxes of ghee, bottles, tay cynamum, books, sandle wood, dry chillies, beam scales, sweeping grain, condemned sheets and ropes, manganese ore, &c., &c.

Lonaoli to W. Bunder Invoice No. 7 of 5-5-08 1 case cigars.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instruction from the Station Supply Officer Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Action, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1908, at 2-30 p.m., at the Town Barracks, Commissariat Office Godown, Fort :—

A quantity of stores and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs.

BANKS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
SHATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-agency).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Madras.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Colombo	Manilla.	New York.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
43, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realizing interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yo 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Moukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE— Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SUCCESS IN HOME-BAKING
is the sure reward of those who use
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
The Sure Raising Powder.
¶ Try it to-morrow, and you will not only bake better in less time, but have all cakes and pastry light, digestible and tempting.
¶ Many interesting Recipes in each tin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain D. Jenkin, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia, 1,387 tons, Captain T. L. Molony, sailed on Saturday for Jedah etc., with a general cargo, and 59 deck passengers.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer, Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain E. Sato, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Walton Hall, 3,263 tons, Captain J. Leary, arrived in harbour on the 30th May, from Marmugoa, with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Calcutta, 4,785 tons, Captain J. R. Rae, sailed on Saturday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Nairung, 2,861 tons, Captain J. M. Thomson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia, 4,315 tons, Captain A. Haig, arrived in harbour on the 29th May from Liverpool with a general cargo, and passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, Commander W. G. Beauchamp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, which Port she left on the 13th May.

THE steamer Majidi, 1,851 tons, Captain W. H. Coates, arrived in harbour on the 29th May from Mauritius with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 34 deck passengers.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, Commander M. W. Farewell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 23rd May, with 111 passengers on board.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, and 4 cabin and 49 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr Balfour.....R F Marine
H M S Prosecpine...Comdr James .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 30.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....Bombay & Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Auchendale..2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Aynthia ..... 694 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Beme .....1899 Taylor..... Shaw Wallace & Co
Blythe Wood 2242 Macdonald.....K Nixon & Co
Borderer.....2885 Black .....T Morrison & Co
Ballochmyle.2105 Curtis..... W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintosh & Co
Culna .....3963 Maclachlan .....M M & Co
Dumra..... 762 Cutbush .....M M & Co
Eden Hall ...2332 Masson .....K Nixon & Co
Fankdale.....3100 Kidel .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Glenaffrio ...2650 Craig .....W & A G & Co
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floater .....K Nixon & Co
Investigator.....Beauchamp .....R I Marine
Kola..... 510 Cole.....M M & Co
Laigo Law ...2541 Henderson .....T Morrison & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lamington ..2283 Macphail .....
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1109 Gore.....Bo & Persia Co
Mayo.....Farewell .....R I Marine
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Nairung .....2862 Thomson .....T Morrison & Co
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....
Oriental ....5284 Palmer .....P & O Co
Oceana.....3507 Hayward .....P & O Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rao Bera.....2497 Morris .....S Wallace & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison...M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Washington...2659 Yanssen .....Standard Oil Co
Walton.....3233 Leary .....H N & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart.	3757	M'pherson,	A'werp.	.15-6	F M&Co
D & E Aleppo	2536	.....	Hull	..10-6	F Muir & Co
H Islami	1604	Newby	M'tius.	.13-6	B & P S N Co
M Devanha	...4785	Hide	Shanghai	..10-6	P & O Co
N Umsinga	1896	Robertson	Hull	..6-6	R A Willis
O Toro	1950	Jackson	Holl	3-6	F Muir & Co
Q Sultan	1781	Quirist	Z'bar	4-6	A Strandes
Q Kanzler	1864	Michelllen	Durban	..8-6	A Strandes

H W P D

Courland .....700 Ebrahim ..K'chi...2-6 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Majidi...1857 Coates...Mauritius..8-6 B & P S N Co
2 Circassia...4315 Haig...L'pool...14-6 W & A G & Co
3 Chyebassa3991 Babb ...Antwerp.....3-6 M M & Co
4 Musician3046 Woolfenden Rotherdam 3-6K N & Co
5 Afghanistan ...2849 Moore... D'kirk...2-6 J M & Co
7 Birkhall...3738 Jones ... Genoa....6-6W & A G & Co
8 Africa...2563 Badenoch...Trieste...1-6 A L S N Co
9 Aparima..3684 Stott. Calcutta. 2-6 K Nixon & Co
12 Persia .....4198 Haughton....London 6-6 P & O Co
14 Lhasa .....941 Rothwell ...K'chi.....5-6 M M & Co
15 Wellington.3626Hosking...Hamburg.13-6F M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
29	Circassia s.....	Haig.....	Liverpool, May 5
	Majidi s	Coates	Mauritius, May 16
30	Beme s.....	Taylor	Rangoon, May 14
	Lhasa s	Rothwell ...	Karachi, May 23
	Walton Hall s.....	Leary	Marmagoa, May 29
31	Oceana s	Hayward.....	Shanghai May 12
	R I M S Investigator s	Beauchamp...	Akyab May 13
	R I M S Mayo s....	Farewell	Aden May 23

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Uhenfels s	Prinzins	Karachi
	Mozaffari s	Molony	Jeida, &c
	Africa s	Badersich ...	Trieste, &c
	Nairung s	Thomson	Calcutta
	Oriental s	Palmer.....	Aden
	City of Calcutta s.	Roe	Liverpool
31	Worsley Hall s ...	Jenkin	Rangoon
	Yetorofu Maru s...	Sato	Kobe, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Circassia for Marseilles and Liverpool.
„ Aynthia for Bangkok &c.
„ Kanzler for Zanzibar &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Names.	From
26	City of York	G Whish	Liverpool
	Putiala	J Farquharson	Rangoon
	Florican	A Work	Bhaunagar
	Maria Valeric	P Barbarovich	Trieste
	Rydal Hall	A S Jones	Bombay

DEPARTURES.

27	Japan	J G Olifent	Hong Kong
	Lama	E B Hirst	Rangoon
	Ferest Dale	H T Noall	Java
	Bengalen	C W Visegar	Java Ports
	Tactician	R Owen	London

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	From
21	Augusfels	Antwerp
26	Rewada	Calcutta
27	Warisafels	Middlesbro
28	Clan Shaw	Liverpool

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cumming, left Liverpool, on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Bombay Mail of 16th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 27th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Caledonia, arrived in London on the morning of the 30th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Matiana, left Port Said on the evening of the 30th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, left Port Said on the evening of the 30th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, left Trieste on the 27th instant and is due in Bombay on or about the 18th June.

The N Y K steamer Moyori Maru, left Moji for Hongkong yesterday.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, outward bound passed Suez on the 29th May and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, from Genoa, left Aden on the 29th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th June (afternoon).

DAILY EXPORTS MAY 30.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—4,025 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—90 bales hemp, D M Dangaji and Co; 250 bales hemp, H Govindji; 150 cwt condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 15 cases condiments, Merwanjee Poonjeajee and Sons; 24 cases chutney Framjee Nowrowji.

FOR HULL.

Toro s—4,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, T Nursee; 4,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhast s.—2,001 cwts casterseed J Fachiri; 4,001 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton A Blackscheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, 200 cwts mustardseed and 9,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Chyebassa s.—1,599 cwts rapeseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 rapeseed Warwatz and Co; 2,125 cwts Myrobollems Elejee Oomersey; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Birkhall s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—530 bales cotton A Moritz and Co; 119 cwts gum G Sojpal; 50 bales hemp, F Muncherjee and Co; 303 bales cotton and 17 bales twist, F F Cambell and Co; 50 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 300 bales hemp, H Govindji; 2,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Aghanistan s—100 bales cotton, Prier and Sons; 200 cwts mustarseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENEOA.

Birkhall s—3,000 cwts linseed, and 1,200 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—125 bales cotton. Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—9 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

DACOITY ON THE HOOGHLY.

A Gang Run Down.

Since the introduction of the Budge Budge boat to patrol the Hooghly with a view to checking the numerous dacoities that there so common on the river, this crime become rare a few years ago dacoities on the Hooghly were as common as thefts in the town, but it is eighteen months since a dacoity of any consequence was reported in that portion of the Hooghly controlled by the local Port Police. It was therefore held that the gangs of organised dacoits that existed for nefarious plunder had either been broken up or had transferred their operations to some other sphere.

However, on the night of Saturday last a serious dacoity occurred on the river, and it is due in a great measure to luck and to the promptitude of the Police that this party of dacoits has been run to earth. A large sized cargo boat was on Saturday last loaded at the Fort William Flour Mills at Sibpur with 50 bags of flour for delivery at the Lower Hooghly Jute Mills at Garden Reach. The boat arrived at its destination at 5 p.m., but owing to its being Saturday, when coolie labour is not available the boat was not unloaded that day. During the storm that took place on Saturday night, the manji of the boat with the help of his crew of three dandies moored his boat for safety about 150 yards from the mill. At about 1-30 a.m. on Sunday morning the gang of river dacoits, about 8 or 10 in number, came alongside the boat, the dacoits having armed themselves with lathies and knives. They boarded the cargo boat, and on the crew remonstrating, they threatened them with bodily injury, so that all the letter could do was to look on at the plunder being committed. While some of the dacoits watched over the crew, the other dacoits took away 5 bags of flour, but while transferring these to their boat, they accidentally let one bag drop into the river.

At about 6 a.m., the manji of the plundered boat went ashore to report the matter to the Police, and while on his way to the Mutia Bruj (Garden Reach) thanna, which is four miles distant from the scene of the occurrence, he had the good fortune to meet the Sub-Inspector of the thanna, to whom he unfolded his woes. The Sub-Inspector took him to a police outpost near by and there recorded his complaint, and sent it on according to the existing orders, to the District Magistrate of Alipur. The Sub-Inspector, it would appear, was then on his way to search a certain house, regarding which information had been received the night previous, to the effect that it was used as a store for stolen properties, his information being that the property consisted chiefly of brass railway bushes and vacuum valves, etc. of which there had been quite a number of thefts reported. The Sub-Inspector, after the necessary delay which the unexpected meeting of the manji entailed, proceeded to the house in question which he searched, and in it he found about eleven maund of brass. During his search he came upon two bags of flour. The promptitude with which the search was carried out was mainly responsible for the discovery, as the dacoits had just returned from their mission and left the two bags of flour at the house when the Police arrived for the search. The only persons in the house, an old man, the owner, and his son, were asleep and were easily arrested, while another son, who was away from the house at the time, is at large. As it was, the bags, which bore their marks, were easily identified, and all doubt removed as to their being part of the plunder in the dacoit case. The arrested persons then confessed to the police and implicated some other men completely giving the entire gang away, they themselves being but the receivers of the property. As a result of this, the whole gang of dacoits has been traced, including the boat used by them. The other two bags of flour were also recovered in the house of one of the gang while the bag that fell into the river was also recovered, as it had dropped close to the fore shore. However, though the Police have made many arrests, the entire gang and its confederates have not yet been arrested, though as the gang has been broken up, the Police are confident of having the remaining men.

Though the bags of flour have been identified, the Police have not as yet been able to trace the owners of the brass articles, and the vacuum valves, and they desire the manager of the different mills, the Port Commissioners, and the Bengal Nagpur Railway to send men to the thanna to examine the articles, there being no doubt that the owners must be among those whom we have mentioned, as lately there has been quite an epidemic of thefts of such articles from trucks of the Port Trust Railway and the B. N. Railway wagons at the Kidderpur Docks, and also at the mills along the river.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CROSTHWAITE—May 23, at Rockcliff, Mussoorie, the wife of H. S. Crosthwaite, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DICKINSON—May 23, at the Indian Staff College, Quetta, the wife of Captain A. T. S. Dickinson, 57th Sikhs, F. F., of a son.

GILMAN—May 29, at 3, Harley's Road, Kilpank, Madras, the wife of E. W. F. Gilman, Straits Settlements Civil Service, of a son.

KINGSLEY—May 26, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of Gerald Kingsley, of a son.

SKINNER—May 17, at Dunga Gali, the wife of Captain R. B. Skinner, Royal Engineers, of a son.

PELL—May 20, at the Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, the wife of T. O. Pell, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—May 20, at Gilgit, of typhus fever, Major Arthur Francis Bruce, Political Agent, Gilgit, Kashmir, eldest son of the late Captain Arthur Neil Bruce, Political Agent, Deolee, Rajputana, and of Mrs. Thomas Collett Sandars, Queen Anne's Mansions, S. W. London, aged 44.

HADDEN—May 27, at 3, Spencer Road, Cleveland Town, Bangalore, Adelaide Amelia, second daughter of the late J. A. F. Hadden, of Halketts Gardens, Rajahmundry, Godavery District.

MAWSON—May 26, at Calcutta, George William Cropley Mawson, late Tea Planter of Assam.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

FIRE
AT KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

WE beg to INFORM our constituents that BUSINESS will be CARRIED on AS USUAL notwithstanding the fire. Will customers who have lately sent us ORDERS kindly REPEAT THEM as these have been entirely destroyed?

Kemp & Co Ltd
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises; 6h. 1 m., Sun sets; 7h. 12m.; High water, 0-11. m., 1-8 a.; Low water, 6-7 m.; 7-2 a.
"Eton Cup" Hockey Tournament—St. Mary's College vs. Byculla Hockey Club, on the Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.
The Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, June 2.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 12m.; High water, 0-46m., 1-43a.; Low water, 6-40m., 7-42a.
Wednesday, June 3.—Trescher and Co., annual General Meeting. Sun rises, 6h. 1m; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-21m., 2-18a.; Low water, 7-13m., 8-26a.
Thurs., June 4.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 13m.; High water, 1-58m., 2-95a. Low water, 7-48m. 9-17a.
Friday, June 5.—Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 2-39m., 3-32a.; Low water, 8-27m., 10-17a
Saturday, June 6.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m.; High water, 3-26m., 4-14a.; Low water; 9-16m.; 11-24a.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—Statement of sick at the J. N. Wadia Mahim Dispensary for the month of April 1908:—New admissions 546, daily average attendance 61·2. Prevailing diseases—ague, bronchitis and constipation.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—On Friday evening Ismail Adham, a lascar on board a tony, jumped into the sea to secure his tony which had broken away from its fastenings to the gangway of the steamship Shah Nawaz, and was drowned.

ACCIDENT TO CART DRIVER.—On Friday, one Rustom Buxi (25), a Mahomedan, was driving his cart along Bazar Road at Colaba, when the cart jolted, threw him off his seat and passed over him He received severe injuries and was removed to the Station Hospital, where he died subsequently.

HOW TO KEEP COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.
A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.
See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.
Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.
Condy's, Gosvell Rd., London, Eng.

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED SEDITION.

Charge Against the "Hind Swarajya"

A NOISY CROWD.

EIGHT PERSONS ARRESTED.

ON Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Tribhovandas Purshotumdas Mangrolewalla, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya" ("Indian Home Ruler"), a weekly newspaper, was charged under Sections 124 A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code with exciting or attempting to excite disaffection against the British Government and promoting ill-feeling between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Indrajit Kalabhai, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Pleader, and Mr. S. M. Dixit, Pleader, defended the accused. There were a large number of people present to witness the proceedings, and a shout of "Bande Mataram" was raised when the prisoner was brought upstairs a little before the Court sat. An attempt was also made to raise a shout after the Court had sat. His Worship addressing the crowd through the interpreter said that if there was any noise or disorder in the Court he would at once order to clear them out.

Vasanji Dayalji Ganatra, a correspondence clerk, deposed that he was printer of the "Hind Swarajya" from the 2nd May. He was writing it himself between the 2nd and the 15th May. The paper was printed for two weeks in the "Jainodaya" press. He had nothing to do with the paper before the 2nd May. He became the proprietor of the paper from that date. He did not actually pay anything for getting the paper. The person concerned was going to a foreign country and the paper was therefore handed over to him.

Mr. Indrajit objected to the latter part of the evidence as irrelevent, and his Worship upheld the objection.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR CROSS-EXAMINED.

Syed Shamsuddin Syed Miyan Kaderi, Oriental Translator, cross-examined by Mr. Indrajit, said that his mother-tongue was Hindustani. Hindustani originated in India at the time of the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan, in whose court it was used. Its source was derived from Persian, and from Arabic to a certain extent. It was the court language of the Moguls. The Gujerati language derived its source from Sanscrit, but it did not wholly depend upon Sanscrit because many Gujerati words were purely such and were not derived from Sanscrit. Gujerati was a dialect which was developed with the help of Sanscrit words. The necessary corollary would not be that it was derived from the Sanscrit. There was some difference between the Urdu and Gujerati languages. He thought that the similarity between Urdu and Gujerati was greater than that between English and French.

The Magistrate said that the questions which Counsel was putting to the witness, about the similarity or otherwise of the characters of the Gujerati and Urdu languages, were very interesting but his Worship asked if it was meant by Counsel to imply that the Oriental Translator could not read or write the characters of any one of these languages, or what?

Mr. Indrajit disclaimed any such intention, and added that he wanted to bring out the similarity or otherwise between the characters and the words of the languages.

Mr. Indrajit: How do you write Urdu?

Mr. Kaderi: With the pen (Laughter.)

Mr. Indrajit: I want to know if it is written from top to bottom?

Mr. Kaderi: It is written from right to left. The Gujerati alphabet is written from left to right.

Mr. Kaderi proceeded to say that so far as he knew Gujerati was called Prakrit. The latter language was not a corrupt form of Sanscrit. Gujerati was called Prakrit by some as opposed to Sanscrit. There was very much difference between Gujerati and Sanscrit. Mahomedans would call Arabic the classical language of India. The Hindus would call Sanscrit the classical language of India, as their scriptures were written in that language.

Mr. Indrajit: What is the classical language of Europe, and of the world?

The Magistrate: What has the classical language of Europe got to do with the case?

Mr. Indrajit said that he would not press the question.

Mr. Bowen said that to shorten matters perhaps it would be as well to ask what portions of the translations Counsel objected to, for if Counsel for the defence had his own translation, the prosecution might perhaps accept it to save time.

Mr. Indrajit stated that he had no such translation by him. He would not be deprived of his right of cross-examination.

Mr. Indrajit: Would you call yourself a Gujerati scholar?

Mr. Kaderi: Yes.

Mr. Indrajit: A scholar?

Mr. Kaderi: Yes.

Mr. Indrajit: Do you consider yourself as great a scholor as Narbadashanker?

Mr. Kaderi protested against being asked to make what he called invidious distinctions between himself and others.

Mr. Kaderi further said that he had not studied the Sanscrit language, of which the study was not essentially necessary to make one a Gujerati scholar.

Mr. Indrajit: Was Mr. K. H. Dhruva a scholar of the first or the second class?

Mr. Kaderi: I have not thought of grading him yet in the list of scholars. I have no idea whether he used Sanscritised Gujerati in 'Mudra Rakhshash'; I read that book many years ago.

Witness proceeded to say, he was responsible for the accuracy of the translation produced in Court from his office; it had passed through his hands. It was a true translation, of course. It was a free translation, made with a due regard to the idiom of the English language.

At this stage witness was examined on the Gujerati article of the 4th April; on the bearing and signification of words, phrases and so forth used in it.

Shouts of "Bande Mataram" were again raised as the prisoner was taken down.

The crowd was therefore cleared out of the Court. It then raised shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Tribhovanki Jai" in the compound of the Court. The police officers, Inspectors Sullivan, Shaw, Petigara, Paterson, Favel, DeBurgh, Laki, Gerard and Guider, repeatedly told the crowd to disperse, but as it did not, eight persons were arrested; some in the compound and the rest outside the compound where they had betaken themselves to as the Inspectors began to make arrests.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 11th June.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The pressure is now low over Burma and high over the South of the Peninsula, so that conditions are favourable for rain in Burma at the expense of South India.

In Lower Burma and Deltaic Bengal the rainfall has been nearly general. The depression in the Punjab is nearing the hills, but up to the present it has not affected the weather to any appreciable extent.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Mergui, Moulmein and Toungoo, three-quarters of an inch; Tavoy and Rangoon, three inches; Silchar and Narayanganj, one and a half inches; Chittagong and Calcutta, one inch.

Skies are moderately clouded in Lower Burma and the Upper Brahmaputra Valley. The air is considerably drier than usual in the United Provinces, Punjab, Lower Sind and the North Madras Coast. The temperature is considerably in excess in the East United Provinces and Central Madras Coast and in defect in Baluchistan and Kashmir.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, local rain in Upper Burma and Deltaic Bengal, and thunderstorms may occur along the Western Himalayas.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Barometric changes over the Bay have made the deficiency in the pressure along the Burma Coast more pronounced. The rainfall has been nearly general; in the latter's area being heavy in places. Clouds have increased in the whole Province.

Winds at the head of the Bay have become Easterly and not favourable for much rain in North-East India where skies have become clear or only lightly clouded. Rainfall had occurred only in the North of Eastern Bengal, with a few falls in Assam and Behar.

The depression in North Punjab has disappeared, without giving any precipitation, except at Gilgit.

The principal amounts of rainfall are Mergui, five inches; Tavoy and Mandalay, two inches; Rangoon, Bogra and Jalpaiguri, one and half inches.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma and local rain in Upper Burma, also a few falls in North East India.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfal since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (29th)	90·6	79·1	...	6·21
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	112·3	85·0	...	1·56
Bawalpindi	106·4	77·1	...	10·59
Lahore	110·9	78·2	...	2·61
Sirsa	110·3	82·1	...	1·52
Ambala	108·0	79·0	...	2·57
Delhi	109·7	80·7	...	2·67
Agra	105·0	86·0	...	1·82
Mainpuri	108·3	84·3	...	?
Jhansi	107·8	88·6	...	1·95
Cawnpore	111·9	83·0	...	1·39
Allahabad	113·6	90·0	...	0·05
Jacobabad	112·6	87·3	...	1·77
Karachi	98·9	80·2	...	0·35
Ajmer	104·9	85·2	...	1·32
Jaipur	107·2	78·1	...	1·38
Kotah	106·5	87·6	...	0·61
Bhuj	98·1	78·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	88·8	82·2	...	0·11
Veraval	85·7	81·8	...	0·15
Rajkot	104·4	78·7	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	104·6	80·5	...	0·09
Surat	93·1	80·6	...	0·72
Ahmedabad	105·6	80·7	...	0·10
Deesa	103·8	78·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	100·0	78·2	...	0·37
Indore	99·1	72·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	102·0	83·3	...	1·36
Sangor	103·6	82·5	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	105·6	80·4	...	1·37
Khandwa	102·7	80·6	...	1·44
Akola	105·7	79·6	...	1·02
Amraoti	105·8	80·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	109·6	84·6

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE PRESS ACT.

The "Pioneer":—When the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was before the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 14th March, of that year, Lord Lytton spoke with a grave sense of responsibility upon the measure which he had reluctantly caused to be introduced. His references to the journals of that time are well worth quoting now, for they apply most exactly to present condions. Speaking of certain newspapers published in the vernacular languages, he said:—"Written, for the most part, by persons very imperfectly educated and altogether inexperienced; written, moreover, down to the level of the lowest intelligence, and with an undisguised appeal to the most disloyal sentiments and mischievous passions—these journals are read only, or chiefly, by persons still more ignorant, still more uneducated, still more inexperienced than the writers of them: persons wholly unable to judge for themselves, and entirely dependent for the interpretation of our action upon these self-constituted and incompetent teachers. Not content with misrepresenting the Government and maligning the character of the ruling race in every possible way and on every possible occasion, these mischievous scribblers have of late been preaching open sedition; and they have begun to inculcate combination on the part of the native subjects of the Empress of India for the avowed purpose of putting an end to the British Raj." Prosecution under the ordinary law had proved as ineffective in 1878 as it is now, and hence the necessity arose for special measures. As for the reasons which guided the Government of the day in the action which they took, Lord Lytton explained them in the clearest terms. He said:—"It is not in the spirit of resentment for injuries that we propose to legislate. It is in the firm conviction that the maintenance of our Raj is for the good of the people, that we seek to save the people from the ruin in which they would involve themselves by seditious agitatians against it. We have no desire to resort to fine or imprisonment; but what we do desire, and what we regard as the plain duty of the Government, is to prevent the open preaching of sedition and rebellion amongst the most ignorant, excitable and helpless portion of its subjects." Thirty years have gone by but every word that is here quoted applies with remarkable exactness to the conditions of to-day.

RAILWAYS IN BENGAL.

The "Englishman":—When Sir Ernest Cable at the last annual dinner of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce advocaed the working of railways in India by the State, he little thought that proposals would follow so shortly after of one of the three State railways being worked by a Company. The proposal of the B. and N. W. Ry. to take over the working of the E. B. S. Railway goes to show that that go-ahead line is determined to leave no stone unturned to effect an independent entrance into Calcutta. It is not very difficult to see that the question of the best site of bridging the Ganges is of secondary consideration to that of having a direct line to Calcutta, so far as the B. and N. W. Railway is concerned. It is only natural that the B. and N. W. Railway should look to developing their increasing traffic instead of being dependent on two foreign Railways, in bringing down their traffic to the Calcutta market; and a settled controversy has therefore once more been revived. We are not concerned so much as to the effect of the annexation of the E. B. S. Railway on Trade, as to the advantages that are likely to accure, by the shifting of the Bridge from Rita to Isabpur. Mr. Neville's statement that along with the bridging of the Ganges at Isabpur, the B. and N. W. Railway are prepared to construct a line from Serajganj to Chooadanga will no doubt benefit the Jute industry in Eastern Bengal, but so far as Northern Bengal is concerned, we are afraid that the difficulties of transport will remain just as they are at present. Whilst we are fully prepared to concede the advantages that are likely to accure to the B and N.-W. Railway in having the bridge at Isabpur instead of at Rita, the mercantile community will do well in asking for more convincing proofs for a transfer of the site of the bridge which has already been selected as the most advantages. In regard to the annexation of the E. B. S. Railway, the Chamber of Commerce have been assured by Government that it will be called upon for an expression of its views before any steps are taken, and when that time comes we trust that the Chamber will have considered the matter in all its bearing. It would not be difficult to form an intelligent anticipation of the Chamber's opinion on this important question, but the delay of the Government in taking the project in hand is likely to influence their views considerably, and Mr. Neville's recent letter to the Chamber of Commerce appears to be a step towards the attainment of this object.

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

The "Madras Mail":—President Fallieres has been welcomed in London with unprecedented enthusiasm, which is warmly appreciated in France, and the French Press is of opinion that a new stage has been reached in the "entente cordiale." The de-irability of an alliance is discussed, though, Reuter states, it is considered that the time is not yet ripe for it. It is, however, by no means clear from the very terse summary of French opinion furnished by Reuter why an alliance would be premature. Presumably, it is felt that such an alliance might affect the France-Russian and British-Japanese alliances. As the German Press observes, the hostility of British Radicals towards Russia and their unwillingness to meet the military requirements of France are factors to be taken into account. There is no special urgency for such an alliance at present, from the British point of view. France, however, might be expected to see matters otherwise. She is engaged in an arduous campaign in Morocco, and the prospect of interference by Germany is not altogether remote. Germany is "considering" the request of Mulai Hafid's envoys that steps should be taken by her to secure the withdrawal of French troops from Morocco. It is difficult to believe that the announcement made some weeks ago by the German Foreign Office is quite serious. Possibly it was only designed to produce uneasiness in Paris, and if so, it has scarcely succeeded. But apart from Germany's reply to the representatives of the Moorish pretender, her general attitude toward French policy in Morocco is unfriendly, and it is not altogether out of the question that she may attempt to repeat the demand she made when M. Delcasse was acrificed to appease her.

For Great Britain an alliance with France is the logical conclusion of the policy which, mainly on the King's initiative, has replaced that of isolation. Nowhere do French and British interests clash, and France, for economic and social reasons, cherishes no ambitious schemes of expansion which would in the future create discord between the two countries. The chances of world-politics no less than her own prosperity have placed Germany in the forefront of Continental Powers. Russia is out of the race, with her domestic difficulties, financial and political, and her new scheme of developing the eastern portion of her Empire. Austria is so much under German influence that the Kaiser during his visit to Italy was able to assure the Italian Government publicly that she had no designs on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, as if he were the ruler of Austria himself. France alone remains in the first rank of Continental Powers with Germany, and if there were any choice between two possible alliances, from the purely interested point of view, the wise choice for Great Britain would be an alliance with a Power which is content with the "status quo," not an alliance with the Power which is driven by all her circumstances to enlarge her Empire and is seeking, very naturally, to undermine the commercial as well as the political predominance of Great Britain. But there has never been any choice in the matter, and circumstances encourage the natural inclination of Great Britain and France to co-operate commercially and politically. A Franco-British alliance would be conservative of that good will which cannot always be maintained at the high pitch of enthusiasm without some embodiment of it, and it cannot be doubted that a definite agreement, if it could be concluded without prejudice to the Franco-Russian and British-Japanese alliances, would simplify the foreign policy of both countries and make it impossible for any third Power to affront either in the vain belief that the 'entente' is merely or mainly sentimental. An 'entente' is always liable to be tested by a third party; but once the two countries arrived at a definite alliance all attempts at bluff would end.

THE WORKMANS' NEW BOOK.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—A volume so heavy and handsome as almost to approach the quality of drawing-room furniture, is the latest publication of these intrepid mountaineers. The Workmans advance from strength to strength, although Dr. Workman no longer holds the world's record for high climbing. "Ice-Bound Heights of the Mustagh," (Constable) is an account of two seasons of pioneer exploration and high climbing in the Baltistan Himalaya, by Mrs. Fanny Bullock Workman William Hunter Workman, and with its two maps and 175 illustrations the volume is sumptuous and expensive. The subject has some of the thinness, let us say, of mountain air, but the pictures are magnificient. Some of them are coloured, like the blue and white frontispiece, showing Mounts Chogo and Lungma, where the authors made their record ascents on August 12, 1903. Another effectively coloured picture, more human, this, is the crossing of the Braldoh River on a "zak" (inflated goatskins). But we all know what it means when a book is praised chiefly for its adornment. It is magnificent, but it is not literature. Towards the close of this volume the brain swims, the eye refuses to take in any more cols, seracs, glaciers. As Henry James says: "It is a more equal intercouse between man and man than between man and mountain."

The Workmans rightly believe in doing one thing at a time: that is one cause of their success. The world would probably have been keener, just now, to hear about their largest and most famous expedition, that of 1906, to the Nun Kun. But two previous expeditions, those of 1902 and 1903, in a somewhat different direction, were as yet unrecorded, save in several pamphlets, such as the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society. Even immediately aftar their return to Scinagar from the Nun Kun, in the autumn of 1906, the authors were at work upon the earlier record, which must clear the way for the other. These earlier expeditions were not upon a great scale. They seldom employed more than fifty coolies, never more than a hundred. In 1902 the well-known guide Mattia Zurbriggen was with the Workmans, and Mr. K. Oestreich as topographer. In 1903 the guides were Petigar and Savage, who seem to have given better satisfaction, while the topographer was Mr. B.M.H. Hewitt, of Landon. The purely scientific results of these expeditions have doubtless appeared, or will appear, elsewhere.

To build a solid cairn, sometimes seven feet high, on a peak, anywhere above 20,000 feet, which you alone have climbed, to bury a record of the achievement in a glass vessel at the base, and to have yourself photographed standing against it—is doubtless spirited sport. Nothing can be more suggestive of Excelsior! The air at that elevation contains only about one-half as much oxygen as at sea level. You must be prepared to pay for your fancy by suffering from neuralgia, skin complaints, and sleeplessness. These elevated delights of mountaineering are all described with much patience and good nature. Perhaps the passage best worth quoting is that describing the ascents of Chogo-Lungma. At 10 a. m. it was decided that Dr. Workman with the two guides should go up Pyramid Peak, and that "Mrs. Bullock Workman, not caring to go upon this peak unless its top could be reached, which was on this day manifestly an impossibility, should complete, with the porter, the accent of the second peak, and there wait till the others should join her." In half-an-hour she gained the summit, at 22,568 feet. This made her record for some years, until she reached 23,300 feet in the Nun Kun ranga. Meanwhile she watched her husband going up Pyramid Peak to 23,394 feet. There were still 1,100 feet to the summit, which could not have been undertaken on that day without foolhardiness. "Probably in the course of the afternoon the top might nave been reached, but the peak would have become the mausoleum of the party, for camp could not have been regained that night, and a night, in the open at that altitude would have meant certain death from cold, to say nothing of the danger from fatigue. We had seized and utilised, as far as possible, the only opportunity in two seasons."

Until, in 1906, they did what most climbers cannot afford to do and brought out seven Italian porters, the Workmans were constantly done out of their best results by the exasperating cowardice and treachery of their coolies. How often have they not wished that their coolies had been sheep or goats, with even that degree of understanding and docility! This opens a very painful subject, one really of despair to the Himalayan sports-man or climber—for, as the old Roman Senator in Livy complained of women, we can neither live with coolies nor live without them. In a chapter devoted to the subject, the Workmans say that through-out the Himalayas coolies have become enormously worse, by the connivance of Government, "to the detriment of the position of the Anglo-Indian, as is apparent to those conversant with the trend of Indian affairs during the last ten years." These are some of the coolie qualities:

"Gratitude he does not know, kindness he does not appreciate nor reciprocate. Either you must master him or he will master you. He knows no middle ground. The more kindness you bestow on him the more will he attempt to impose on you. He will accept all your favours without thanks, and the next day he will leave you in the lurch, and steel from you if he can." The lowest depth of corruption is seen among the Sikhim collies. But according to our authors, prospects are bad for the Western Himalayas. "In the present unregulated state of affairs in Kashmir the prospects of further important work among its grand mountains being accomplished in the near future by private expeditions are not encouraging. The "Durbar" takes no interest in mountaineering science, and does not seem disposed to encourage efforts to promote it. The transport question constitutes a serious obstacle."

The Bishop of Astrakhan has asked the Holy Synod, says Reuter, to sanction the institution of floating churches for the fishermen who are working in the Caspian Sea and at the mouth of the Volga during the spring, summer and autumn months.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The "Rast Goftar":—The prevailing unrest in India is the handiwork of its agitators and revolutionists. It first emerged out of Bengal as the direct outcome of its ill-fated partition by Lord Curzon. The tree that was planted and watered by the Babus found a fertile soil in Bengal. It has thrown its ramifications far and wide, and these have traversed from Bengal to the Punjaub and thence to the Benighted Presidency till at last the country has reached a period when it would be difficult to earmark a Province for its quondam state of peaceful contentment. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the present crisis would have been averted by the adoption of precautionary measures in the beginning; for when we search for an explanation into this state of wide-spread unrest, we are struck with the absence of proofs to account for its growth. At the bottom of it all there are no genuine causes to justify its existence. The administration of the country is conducted on precisely the same lines as before. There have been no vivid departures from the policy of yore; if anything political reform and progress have been allowed to grow with the spread of education, and natives are allowed a much wider scope in the governance of their internal affairs. With such a large measure of liberal concessions to the people we may expect their loyal attachment to the Crown to get steadfast and firm. But the more they receive, the more covetous they grow, led by the belief that political concessions are commensurate with the importunity of their demands. Their agitation hurt no one so long as it is laid out on constitutional lines, and is even laudable in its aims and ideals where the "rison d'etre" is not subversion of the present established form of Government, but its consolidation. The spread of revolutionary ideas, however, indicate that there is a wide-spread movement on foot which, inspired by quixotic ideals of Swaraj, fosters Anti-British sentiments, and aims at the overthrow of the Government which has brought them peace and security. The rabid fulminations of seditious agitators have kept up the agitation at white heat, and if we can only stop the main-spring from which all seditious movements are nurtured, we should have effectively dealt with the problem of suppressing the present unrest. The secret societies which have been formed in Bengal and the sinister movement which is organized to teach Babus the tactics of warfare and the sanguinary art, have drawn to them a large band of unfledged juveniles and raw recruits.

The "Muslim Herald":—Sedition has now come to stay with us. If one fact more than any others forces itself on the mind of the shrewd observer of affairs it is this, that turbulence and systematic hostility to Government are not as they were formerly mere passing phases of political evolution, but that they have so established themselves in our midst as to be past eradication, unless, of course, the outrageous state of affairs is met by new legislation of such a character as to put out of the sphere of possibility the recrudescence of an orgie of political crime. The worst of such affrays is that the innocent suffer, whilst it is a moral certainty that the wire-pullers escape scot free, despite all the efforts of the Police. A more disastrous result is that the bestowal of privileges is delayed—in many cases refused—because of the foolhardiness of a few wild youths and crafty demagogues. We are almost sure that many of the rights Government were contemplating to confer on us will hang fire, nay, will be put off "sine die." Thus not only has the Government a serious grievance against the creators of fracas and the perpetrators of atrocities but the law-abiding population finds these rowdies not only indiscreet in their procedure but a regular thorn in their sides. Government may feel sure of their ability to quell these rioters at any moment and may therefore not care to have any law for precluding the possibility of outbreaks of a wild nature. But what about the peaceful section of the community. It is obvious that we suffer even more than Government. It is on this ground that we urge on Government the necessity of legislating in this direction. An Act should be passed in which the most ample provision should be made to cope with all sorts of crimes. The definition of sedition should be so framed as to include in it the publication of inflammatory writings, incitements by public speeches, the manufacture of any kind of explosives, secret meetings, treasonable correspondence, etc. We feel sure that the very existence of such an Act will act as a deterrent to the misdirected energy and zeal of anarchists. The political outlook is indeed gloomy. In a country where there was nothing but loyalty, it is indeed a grave symptom when anarchism reigns supreme.

The "Parsi":—The Calcutta anarchists were not so horrified at their own success in Muzaffarpur as to be deterred from further distardly attempts to misuse explosives. But while the murder of high officials of Government has at least some object, however wicked and perverted, the destruction of tramcars or of native Christian churches is absolutely senseless; and these attempts, though showing plainly enough that the police have not got the whole gang, are not likely to improve the prospects of those already in custody. If judicial impartiality is so delicately balanced that it is considered inexpedient to express an opinion on a case under trial what must be the disturbing effect of an explosion of chemicals more violent and virulent than the fiercest leading article? We can only hope that these further outrages will lead to information enabling the police to root out the whole mischievous organisation.

BOMBAY'S MISTAKE.

The "Parsi":—It is rather a pity that the enormous imperial grant for the improvement of Calcutta was not made a few months earlier. It would have considerably strengthened Bombay's case for decentralisation. There is only one reason that can possibly be advanced why Calcutta should be treated with a generosity denied Bombay—and that is that it is the seat of the central Government. The only other disposing cause is the fact that, compared with those of Bombay, the local authorities of Calcutta have shown themselves quite incompetent and have never been able to help themselves out of a mess. Otherwise the case for Bombay was by far the stronger one. Natural peculiarities had compressed Bombay so that there were more persons crowded on every acre than in any other city in the world. As a consequence, most likely, of this, plague got a hold of the city ten years ago such as it has never got in Calcutta, and a similar grant of money then could have saved thousands of lives. Had Bombay enjoyed the same generosity as Calcutta, the housing problem would have been half solved; rents would never have risen to their present cruel level, and demolition of slums would not have been so costly. The money would not only have been useful in itself, but it would have saved the city from being penalised in every direction. But Bombay's mistake lay in helping itself. Heaven is said to help those who help themselves, but the Imperial Government only gives them its distant benediction, thinking the while that a community so vigorous might be made to contribute more to the imperial revenue. But in Bombay we are mostly what Mr. Kipling calls the "sons of Martha." Calcutta chose the better part, which was ever to sit down and do nothing. But, even now the work is only half done in Bombay and since, in spite of dwindling surpluses, the Imperial Government can afford to be so generous, it might well be reminded that the opportunity of doing good is not yet gone and we are still open to receive contributions, which, aided by our past experience, we shall know how to spend wisely.

THE HEALTH OFFICER OF BOMBAY.

The "Rast Goftar":—Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of Bombay, has proceeded to England on a short leave. The work involved upon the administrative head of a vast municipal department of a progressive city like ours is of too arduous a nature for any individual to take up single-handed,—as Dr. Turner has done for upwards of half-a-dozen years,—without ruining his physical health and strength. The short respite which is given to Dr. Turner from the hard and laborious duties of his office is, therefore, in every sense well deserved and properly earned. We have occasionally employed these columns in appreciation of the useful work which he has done for the city, and feel that it would be hard to get another officer who can surpass him in point of his capacity at least for zealous and incessant work. There can be no gainsaying the fact that he leaves Bombay much brighter and healthier than when he found it, and that under his administration the Health Department has been placed, all round, upon a sound and efficient footing. The survey which Capt. Liston made, a fortnight ago, of his work for the suppression of plague, castes no reflection on the zeal and assiduity with which Dr. Turner has discharged his official duties. If anything, Capt. Liston's criticisms bring prominently to the surface the enormous difficulties which confront the work of the Health officer in a plague-ridden and unhealthy city like ours. The Health Officer has more irons in the fire than he can attend to, and wants relief and division of work. The ordinary sanitary requirements of the city provide sufficient work to occupy the greater portion of the time and energy which a single officer can bestow in its discharge. When we add to this the arduous nature of duties which plague administration of the city throws on the Health Officer, the strain of work becomes more than he can bear; and sanitary progress of the city must be impeded unless we find for him a colleague who can help him with a rational division of work.

HIS MAJESTY THE AMIR.

The "Gujerati":—The Mohmand rising on the frontier had led to a good deal of speculation regarding the attitude of the Ameer, and although he has given definite assurances that the participation of Afghans in the recent disturbances has been without his knowledge, certain Anglo-Indian and English papers have gone the length of impeaching his sincerity and attributing to him all sorts of underhand motives and dealings. His Majesty the Ameer is exceptionally shrewd and during his tour in this country he gave many proofs of his strong commonsense, practical sagacity and true magnanimity, and in the absence of irrefragable testimony we are loath to believe that he has been playing false to the British Government in any respect. It is a pity even leading Anglo-Indian papers are indulging in unwarranted insinuations against him and calling the Mohmand expedition as an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan. It is difficult to ascertain how far such provoking writings are brought to the Ameer's notice. But if they are, they can not fail to wound his sense of honour and exasperate him deeply. British papers are not slow to resent the writings of the German, French or Russian press when they are directed against England. But they easily forget themselves where the Ameer is concered.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 1.

Passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports per Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Africa," to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 at 10-15 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers and native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 8 a. m. sharp:—

Bonicelli, Mr V	Jaselsohn, Mr W
Beduschi, Mr S	Kraumann, Mr F
Bamjee, Mr D H	Mayr, Dr F
Cooke, Revd J R	Moore, Mr J K
Cunningham, Mr P A	Merran, Mr J
Davies, Mr H S	Parsons, Miss J
Elliott, Mr E A	Rosenthal, Mr J W
Fontanella, Mr F	Scarpa, Mr E
Gruebl, Mr D E	Seidl, Mr E R
Hodding, Mr J	Sutcliffe, Dr E C T
Hudaver, Mr P	Schwartz, Mr E
Hanke, Mr J	Wein, Mr and Mrs J

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st June.

184—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p. m.

185—Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No 6236 Vol J Moore.

186—Lieut J Stopford Taylor, 6th Battn. The King's Liverpool Regiment is attached to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles while in Bombay.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May on 172·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	.....	1,000
Or per mile of Railway	20	29	....	58
For previous 19 weeks of half-year.	9,000	9,206	74	18,280
Total for 20 weeks..	9,500	9,706	74	19,280
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	485	297	1	883
Per mile of Ry. do.	34	17	....	51
Total to corresponding date do.	7,583	5,339	84	15,906

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 177
Do to date..... " 5,374

ANYTHING that ruffles the surface of the world of books is surely welcome. A new novel by Victoria Cross, for example, may be counted upon to open the floodgates of controversy. By some critics Victoria Cross is hailed as a woman of genius, and by others she is shouted down because her outlook upon life does not coinside with usually accepted notions. But, whatever may be said or written for or against Victoria Cross, the supreme fact is that her books cannot be ignored—they must be read. "Five Nights," her latest novel, to be shortly published by Mr. John Long, is written from the heart, and is the most brilliant work she has produced. Like her other books, it is a story of passion, but this intense and disturbing conflict of the emotions has nothing in common with the usual placid and kindergarten love story. It is a work in which drama, movement, colours, ideas, imagination, go side by side with a masterly realism, and which adult men and women who know life, and perceive that fiction may "hold the mirror up to nature," may read, and will read, with consuming interest.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW STYLES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The opening of the Royal Academy is the virtual opening of the season, and the private view is not so much perhaps a private view of pictures as it is of dresses and hats, few women who wish to study art seriously attempting to do so when their attention is likely to be so severely distracted by the choicest millinary from London and Paris or the new skirt in its latest and most attractive guise. As a matter of fact far more was to be seen of the hats than of the dresses themselves in the crush of visitors who thronged the gallaries, and the chief reflection at Saturday week's "exposition de modes" was the prevalence of huge headgear. English women are beginning to wear the exaggerated shapes of the moment with signal success, and among the new examples was a very striking hat of golden brown straw, with a spreading brim and a crown which—less toweringiand imposing than the majority of those around it—simply consisted of a soft downy mass of Nattier-blue ostrich plumes, which must have been cut through the spine of each feather and wound round and round to produce the inverted birds-nest effect of the model, while the only trimming consisted of a huge knot of the palest pink roses heaped on one side.

NEW HATS.

Ostrich plumes in alliance with coloured straws were much in evidence, and the triumph of the black hat, which has been restored to absolute and entire favour, was fully established, all of the new designs in this connection being treated very lightly with tulle or lace, while the preference for roses of all colours, especially pale pink and rich deep damask, amply demonstrated that the Queen of Flowers has come into her kingdom, and will reign triumphant through the coming days of summer. Judging from indications, however, white lilac and white double stock seem in fair way to enter the lists in determined rivalry this season with roses as the flowers par excellence for early summer wear. Up to the present the place of honour has been reserved for the former, the lilac being literally piled on one side of the hats, with a few sprays of the mauve blossoms interspersed among them, and milliners are still paying ample attention to these flowers, the triumph of modern immitative skill being shown in the slightly brown and fading look of the mauve blossoms and the manner in which a single clematis or pansy carried out in black velvet is introduced to act as foil. White double stock is, however, a very determined interloper, one of the new "Academy" hats of mordore straw having the crown entirely covered with masses of these snow whith blossoms, with a few loops of moss-green velvet ribbon showing here and there in the gaps made by the flowers. In some cases the crowns of the hats are encircled with huge market bunches of stock, dyed in every conceivable tone, while the favourite scheme for the debutante this season will consist of the large Leghorn model, encircled with a wreath of pure white sweet peas carried out in velvet, no supplementary adornment being considered necessary in this connection.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

At noon on May 11 the King held a Levee at St. James's Palace, which was very numerously attended. The military element appeared to predominate, although the Church, Law, Navy, and Diplomatic Body were strongly represented.

The Prince of Wales, in admiral's uniform, drove down in state from Marlborough House, escorted by Royal Horse Guards, arriving just before the King. The King drove from Buckingham Palace to St. James's Palace in state, with a Sovereign's escort of Royal Horse Guards, and was warmly cheered by a large crowd of spectators.

Among those who entered by the Ambassadors' Court were the Prime Minister, Mr. Haldane, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Tweedmouth, Sir John French, Lord Lansdowne, Sir George White, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Lloyd-George, and Mr. Churchill:

Among many more present at the Levee were:—Col. Sir Curzon-Wyllie, political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India; Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Secretary of State for India; the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. T. Matsudaria and Capt. Tochinai; the Chinese Minister and Mr. Wang Kehtsuen; the Marquess of Ripon, Sir Alex R. Binnie, Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir Seymour King, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir C. Rivers Wilson, Mr. Theodore Morison, Mr. Douglas M. Straight, General Sir Edwin Collen, General Walter Kitchener, Col Sir W. Boisot, and Major G. H. Arbuthnot.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the following among other presentations were made in the Diplomatic Circle:—

By the Japanese Ambassador.—Mr. Yojiro Shibata.

By the Chinese Minister.—Whang Yung Liang and Liu Ti Tao.

By the Siamese Charge d'Affaires.—Sub-Lieut. Mom Chao Amoratat.

The following presentations, among many more, were also made to the King:—

Buchanan, the Right Hon. T. R., M.P., on appointment as Under Secretary of State for India, by the Secretary of State.

Barrow, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edmund, K. C. B., on nomination to an Army Command in India, by the Secretary of State.

Coningham, Capt. Frank E., 2nd batt. 9th Goorkha Rifles, by the Secretary of State.

Grimston, Lieut.-Col. R. E., C. I. E., on appointment as Extra Equerry to the Prince of Wales, by Lieut.-Col the Hon. Sir William Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Gupta, Mr. Krishna G., on appointment as Member of the Council of India, by the Secretary of State.

Hanley, Mr. Edward A., by the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.

Hamilton, General Sir Ian, K.C.B., D.S.O., on promotion, by the Inspector-General of the Forces.

Holms, Mr. John M., C.S.I., on being made C.S.I., by the Secretary of State.

Kumar Keshabendra Krishna Deb, by the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Saiyid Husain Bilgrami, C.S.I., on appointment as member of the Council of India, by the Secretary of State.

Mr. Moung Bah Sco, by the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Q. Tajammul Husain, by the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Maung Aung Din, by the Political A.D.C. to the Secretary of State.

Inglis, Lieut. David, 4th Goorka Rifles, by the Secretary of State.

Jenkins, Sir Lawrence, K.C. I E, on appointment as member of the Council of India by the Secretary of State.

King, Sir Henry of Madras by the Secretary of State.

La Touche, Sir James Digges, K.C.S.I., on appointment as member of the Council of India, by the Secretary of State.

Lawrence, Mr. William, M. T., by his father, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt

Maude, Lieut.-Col. F.S., C.M.G., D.S.O., on promotion and on appointment to General Staff, by the Chief of the General Staff.

McLeod, Lieut. Donald K., Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Lumsden's) by the Secretary of State.

Macnabb, Lieut. Rawdon J., 36th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, by the Secretary of State.

Nicholson, General Sir W. G., K.C.B., on appointment as Chief of the General Staff by the Secretary of State.

O'Donnell, Mr. Charles J., M.P., by the Secretary of State.

Patterson, Capt. Stewart Indian Political Department, by the Secretary of State.

Skinner, Lieut. Russell H., 31st Punjabis (L.I.), by the Secretary of State.

Waddington, Mr. Carles, W., C.I.E., by the Secretary of State.

Wray, Mr. Cecil, late British Resident, Pahang, on return to England, by the Secretary of State.

WHY DO I SEE HERE. ?? WHY, IT IS ABOUT THAT WONDERFUL FIRM OF

PARRY SMITH & CO.

The Pioneers in Bombay, of real Good Value, High Quality and Low Prices.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We beg to announce that with a view of reducing our present large stock and of disposing of all after-season goods we are holding a

10 DAYS' SALE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 1st.

In making this announcement we want to impress upon you the thoroughness of our preparations for this great event. Everything from basement to garrett has been marked at prices that will sell the goods, and goods we are anxious to clear before the Monsoons are marked at any price you like.

You will be throwing money away if you do not visit this 10 Days' Sale, for they are to be Red Letter days in the Trade History of Bombay.

LADIES. ... ...
MEN. ... ...
CHILDREN. ... ...
YOUR HOUSE. ... .

Are all catered for, and when our doors open on Monday, June the 1st, we will look for

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And also give you our Best Attention.

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OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

"Elton Cup" Hockey Tournament.

If ever a doubt existed that a Junior Hockey Tournament was needed in Bombay, the large entries and the varied interests represented therein should in itself be a sufficient justification; but, if more proof were wanted, the play of the boys as a scientific display of hockey would remove all possible doubt, and Saturday afternoon's match in the second round of the above Tournament, between the Parsi Pioneers and the Rising Star Hockey Club was indeed a splendid proof of the latter statement. The boys played a very skilled game and in point of fastness there were very few contests, even in the Senior Aga Khan Tournament, to compare with the one of Saturday. The game was of a remarkably hotly contested nature throughout and the issue hung in the balance till the very last moment.

There was nothing to choose between the combatants; the advantages in build were very level. Both the teams were able exponents of the game and adepts in offensive and defensive tactics, and another evenly-matched set would take a lot of finding. They cleared well and with power, centered very ably and dodged and tackled skilfully. But while praising the teams one cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that the boys, perhaps in their over-zeal, were often noticed to take an undue advantage. They were not exactly what may be called rough, but their play sometimes was a very near approach to it. Conduct such as this is very much to be deprecated and often a good game is marred by these unseemly practices. To the credit of the various entrants it must clearly be stated, however, that these are very rare occurrences.

As to the two teams themselves the Parsi Pioneers are a product of the Parsi enthusiasm for Hockey during the current year. Their opening game during the season was with the Bombay Gymkhana and they gave a good account of themselves on that occasion. Ambition to win laurels at once prompted them to enter two teams in the Aga Khan Tournament and, as was to be expected when a division of forces is made, they were thrown out in the first round. With this lesson before them, they now entered the Elton Cup tourney and their success was well-deserved, though no eye-witness of the game would call them superior to their adversaries. The Rising Star Hockey Club is a Hindu organziation and they included some of the St. Xavier's boys who made such a good debut this year; moreover they included the indomitable Ganpat Balloo, the player who was mainly responsible for the brilliant success of the Pioneer Hockey Club in the senior tournament. Their defeat by the narrow margin of a goal was more due to their ill-luck than to any defects in their tactics. During the first half neither side had any score, but it was only during the second portion of the game that they were scored against, although their backs and goal-keeper, the only non-Hindu player in the team, were up to any emergency.

In a well-combined game it is difficult to individualize and doing so would be making invidious distinctions when every player has performed the duty assigned to him with credit. But to mention the names of V. Kantak, Kothare and Ganpat (forwards), H. Wagle (centre-half) and S. Kantak (left-back) for the Hindus and Chothia and Kapadia (forwards), Dubash (left-half) and Spencer (left-back) for the Parsees, as those who did more than the part allotted to them, will not surely mean disparagement to the rest of the players. Nor can we omit the names of the two custodians, whose clever saves were very much admired.

Starting play punctually at 5-45 p.m., the Hindus, who were defending the southern goal, at once pressed from the bully-off and V. Kantak was making a dangerous run but "sticks" were called against him. Then a scrimmage ensued near the Parsee flags and, from a foul, a bully on the 25-line was awarded but, the backs defending well, the invaders were driven out. The Parsees worked the ball now to the Hindu end and a fierce assault was made there, and S. Kantak cleared a dangerous position. Fast play up and down now ensued for a few minutes and a foul against the Hindus was given in their circle. A hot scrimmage was the result but the Parsees were not allowed to score. Again up and down play followed; then the Parsees pressed and narrowly missed scoring. A second assault was saved by the Hindu backs. The Hindus returned the attack but could not advance further than the Parsee 25-line, whence Kapadia taking up the ball in a splendid run centered it to the left but Poncha failed to take it up. Ganpat now put in a return run and took the ball to the very goal-mouth of the Parsees but Spencer relieved the pressure. Ganpat was there a second time but unfortunately missed the ball with a sure goal before him. Play rested for a while on the same ground, then from a free hit Kapadia was running away with the ball but H. Wagle deprived him. Continuing to press, the Parsees had a very good opening as D'Costa had left his place, but W. Kamat was ready to clear. Return attack followed and Guard saved a dangerous shot. Again Ganpat forced an opening but Spencer tackled him out. At half time there was

NO SCORE

On change of sides the Hindus, taking advantage of "sticks" being called against the Parsees, at once invaded but were sent away. Play was of the same order as in the first half and anywhere except in mid-field. A run of the Parsees having been saved by H. Wagle, Ganpat taking up the ball ran for the opposite end but shot wide. Play now was confined to the centre and was very fast and hotly-contested; the clearing of the teams was exceptionally good and every inch of ground was disputed. Then V. Kantak had a splendid run and centered to Ganpat, but the latter's shot at flags was saved by Mistri. V. Kantak had a second opening but he shot too hard. The Parsees now retaliated and a very difficult shot by Chothia was skilfully saved by D'Costa amidst applause. Keeping the ball on the same ground, in a scrimmage Chothia sent the ball between the flags to score. Ganpat was now on the war-path to retrieve the disaster and, dodging past the opposing halves and backs, he sent up a beautiful shot but Guard was on the look-out and saved. A short corner was then awarded but the defence was so vigorous that the attackers were driven away. Then up and down play again ensued and Ganpat and Chothia tried their best to force openings. The backs, however, were true and whenever the attackers over-powered them, the two custodians were always ready to save. This sort of play continued for about ten minutes before full-time, when after Ganpat's run having been saved by Irani, another attack followed, in which V. Kantak by splendid passes centered to Kothare, whose shot went slightly wide. Then Chothia had a run but D'Costa sent away his first shot and a second one by the same player went wide, through S. Kantak tackling him. A run was made now for the opposite flags and there was a splendid opening for the Parsees but "sticks" were called against them; a bully in the circle was granted, but no score could be gained. The ball was in the centre when full time was piped. Score:—

Parsee Pioneers ... ... 1 goal
Rising Star Hockey Club ... ... nil.

TEAMS.

PARSEE PIONEERS.

Goal—Guard.
Backs—Spencer, Irani.
Half-backs—Dubash, Khan, Mistri.
Forwards—Madon, Poncha, Chothia (Capt.), Kapadia, Writer.

RISING STAR HOCKEY CLUB.

Goal—D'Costa.
Backs—S. Kantak, W. Kamat.
Half-backs—R. Wagle, H. Wagle (Capt), N Navalker.
Forwards—V. Sauzgiri, Ganpat, B. Kothare, A. Sauzgiri, V. Kantak.
Referees: Messrs. Fido and V. Hildreth.

HOCKEY.

Panchgani Boys' High School versus 114th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant Bremner brought over a team of the 114th Mahrattas from Mahableshwar on Wednesday last, the 27th instant, to play a hockey match against the Boys' High School at Panchgani, the school eventually winning by three goals to *nil*.

The game was very keenly contested throughout, the boys especially playing a very sound game. For the visitors Lieutenant Bremner played a sterling game and was well backed up by Mr. Whittell. The former had bad luck in not scoring on one occasion. It is difficult to single out any individual boy for especial mention. They all played well and have evidently been most carefully coached. Mr. Millard scored the first goal and A. C. Miller the other two. The new Principal of the school formed one of the team and a very good game he played too. It is to be hoped that this match will be the first of many such matches under the new auspices of the school.

FOOTBALL.

H.M.S. "Perseus" vs. Bombay Rovers.

Now that the Hockey season is drawing to a close, Football and Cricket are having their beginning. On Saturday afternoon a start was made with football on the Oval ground, when a team from His Majesty's "Perseus" met an eleven of the Bombay Rovers in a scratch game. The result was a foregone conclusion; the warship men, being in port for a long time and constantly in practice, completely outplayed the civilians, many of whom were in knickers for the first time for many years past. The seamen playing with combination did as they liked with their opponents and, during the first half, Hunt, Banham and Webster were responsible for a goal each, while the Rovers were not allowed to be dangerous even once.

During the second half the Rovers played a much better game, but want of support from their half-backs could not enable the forwards to do anything much. At the same time the back line and the custodian of the Rovers displayed conspicuous ability in checking all rushes. Nonetheless, Melville was successful in adding a fourth goal. All the "Perseus" men played well but amongst the Rovers, Sherman at back and Tyler and Jager the two outside forwards deserve special mention for their skilful play.

Score:—

H. M. S. Perseus..... 4 goals.
Bombay Rovers..... nil.

TEAMS.

"PERSEUS."

Goal.—Lane.
Backs.—Bartlett, Gibbs.
Half-backs.—Woods, Webster, Ho'me,
Forwards.—Hunt, Venus, Melville, Banham, Whittingham.

ROVERS.

Goal.—Phillips.
Backs.—Sherman, Rowbottom.
Half-backs.—Rowes, Byron, Benson.
Forwards.—Tyler (Capt.) Daniel, Mungavin, Watson, Jager.

NAINI TAL POLO AND GOLF TOURNAMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 30.

In the finals of the Naini Tal Polo Tournament, played yesterday, the Rifle Brigade beat the Subalterns of the Native Cavalry by 9 goals to 4.

In the Golf Tournament, Naini Tal won; the final score being Naini Tal 28 holes up.

OOTACAMUND GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Win for Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

In the Ootacamund Golf Tournament, Bangalore, who had defeated the Indian Medical Service in the first round, met Madras, who had beaten Ootacamund in the finals of the Team Competition yesterday. The contest was very keen and resulted in the matches being equally divided, though Bangalore won by a majority of holes.

The scores are:—

Bangalore.—Tait lost to Morrison by 2 holes.
Boyd lost to Grey by 2 holes.
Quinton beat Lewis by 4 holes.
Wather beat Downing by 3 holes,
Miss Morgan, who met Miss Clinch, in the final Ladies Championship, had no difficulty in retaining the championship and becomes the absolute winner of the Challenge Cup.

"HEAVY drinking in the canteens is quite a thing of the past, and commanding officers nowadays very seldom have to punish a man for drunkenness," said General Sir John French at the annual meeting of the Royal Army Temperance Association.

THE DERBY.

THE OAKS.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

ENGLISH RACING NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 15.

THE 1,000 GUINEAS.

WEATHER conditions showing no improvement, a dull and gloomy day presented itself. Rain at intervals prevented a host of racing folks journeying to Newmarket, as people had enough of drenching days and were not inclined to stand the ordeal of another uncomfortable day. It is a pity that since racing opened, one or two days excepted, bad weather and treacherous going have been the order of things. It is hard enough to pick winners when conditions are favourable, but when inclement weather and heavy going are added to the problem, there is no wonder that the racing up to now has been so full of the unexpected. The public had not recovered from the shock felt over Perrier's disappointment in the 2,000 Guineas, and were ill-prepared for another rude awakening. Considering that one of the classic events was on the tapis, the attendance was meagre, and there was a lack of the usual mirth and merriment attending a race-going crowd. There seemed to be a preconceived idea that Lesbia would atone for Perrier, and land the public money. Many would not hear of Lesbia being beaten, and they fully believed it was a walk over for Sir Daniel Cooper's little mare. She was loyally supported and no excuses can be offered for her failure. She looked fresh and fit, and as gay of heart as her most ardent supporters could wish. The race confirmed the theory set up against her—that Lesbia would inevitably suffer from her lack of scope, if only her competitors made the usual improvement, and so it turned out to be. She could not pace with the big striding fillies, and, after running well and forward for five furlongs, fell right out of the race. She has not grown since being turned out, otherwise she is a dainty little lady and her greatest fault is her diminutive size. In one of my previous notes, I expressed the opinion that Bracelet's running second to Standen by a neck at a difference of only one pound in the Easter Monday Welter Handicap, stamped her as being much superior to Lesbia, and I felt convinced that Lesbia under similar circumstances would not have performed so creditably. The result of the 1,000 Guineas has justified my views in regard to Lesbia. Bracelet is a highly nervous and a fidgetty filly, and by reason of this was at a disadvantage with her more sober-minded and well-behaved rivals. She was fractious at the post, but got well away, and once in her stride, she and Rhodora were cutting everything down. She ran second right through the race in spite of being not quite cherry ripe, and as still there is room for improvement, I don't think Rhodora will have it all her own way in the Oaks. Rhodora owed her victory to superior condition, and the going being heavy the fittest mare won. I might say the fillies are as backward as the colts, and the form shown in both of the Guineas must be discarded as untrue and unrealiable. Rhodora looked as big and as round as a brood mare; she was rough of coat and had an unkempt appearance compared with that of the favourite, yet I think it was merely stable attention that was lacking—a brush and comb would have turned her out as spick and span as any of the others, with the exception of Lesbia, who was turned out faultlessly, and looked a little queen all over.

Ardentirve was another that came in for adverse criticism. It was said her best distance would be six furlongs, but the way she came along and stuck gamely to her work proved that staying was more her forte than sprinting. Volga River is likely to make more improvement between now and the Oaks than the majority that ran in this race: she is a nice clean cut filly with great power and still very backward. She will be recognised as the Manchuria filly by Isinglass, and is owned by Mr. Sol. Joel. Another in which improvement may be looked for is Courtesy who ran very well considering she was making her first public appearance: she has good staying powers, and after being in the ruck for half the distance, came out and ran a good fourth. French Patridge and Historic are great big fillies, and will require a little time to come to their best form. I would not be surprised to see French Patridge run prominently in the Oaks. She is just the kind of mare to spring a surprise: she was not troubled in the race—a very wise policy, when one considers the state of the ground and how backward she was. Elm Twig must not be despised as one of the useless: she has the makings of a great mare, and, given good weather and sunshine, will make rapid improvement.

THE CHESTER CUP.

Chester was *en fete* owing to His Majesty's presence. It was the first time for three centuries that a King of England had honoured the town. The old narrow streets were alive with brilliantly coloured bunting, and Union Jacks was flying gaily in the breeze. The King was here, and that was sufficient to make every man vie with his neighbour to do His Majesty honour. People came in by train, by coach, by motor, by char-a-banc, by bicycles, and by foot. Every few minutes the trains poured out crowds of people, and regular race-goers, who know the limited accommodation of the Roodee, asked where on earth are these multitudes going to find standing room; but nevertheless the turnstiles continued to click with feverish heat as people still came in. It is strange that for a race like the Chester Cup there was absolutely no market as late as two days before the race. In the Clubs, where racing information is always obtainable, many could not fix on the probable starters, and layers were naturally reluctant to offer against the field. Wuffy was expected to start favourite, but the pen was put through his name, and what little betting was done was confined to the course before the numbers went up. As soon as the bookmakers assembled, an endeavour was made to bet on the Cup, and five to one against the field was offered but met with feeble response. The field for the Cup numbered thirteen, and just as they were being paraded, the rain, which was hanging back for some time, came down and gave no time to inspect the horses. The going was bad enough before, and things did not look bright for the backer. Asticot and Mrs. Lyons were the most favoured, and after a good many fluctuations in the market, Asticot settled down as first favourite. There were a great many who fancied Mrs. Lyons, but their hopes were not long lived, as the start, which was a most wretched one, left her and Cordnff at the post when the others had got well away. Glacis was supported in a covering measure, while Asticot held premier honours in the market. Baltinglass had the confidence of his stable, and the money from that quarter came in just a few minutes before the start. I have said the start was bad, but Glacis got off best with Wise Mason, Devereux, and Asticot, and as the stand was reached, the field was quite dispersed and straggling. Wise Mason, Asticot, and St. Olallia, were setting a great pace, leading the field after the completion of their first round, with Glacis a couple of lengths behind, who appeared to be unwilling to travel, and allowed Baltinglass to come up. St. Olallia was the first to show signs of distress, and was finished with here. Asticot and Wise Mason were still full of running, and were both going well a few lengths in front of Glacis, who seemed now to realize that his best efforts were required. Wooton had to remind Glacis that he was expected this time, and his running in this race was widely different to his display in the Great Metropolitan, where he ran a most ungenerous horse. At a quarter mile from home, Asticot threw up the sponge, and allowed Wise Mason to lead, which he was doing comfortably, and it seemed that he had the race won, when Glacis with a wet sail at the distance challenged, and coming on with a nice run, passed the post winning by three lengths. Asticot was third, though not an easy third, and had he not been pushed, Royal Dream, who was being eased, would have undoubtedly placed.

THE DERBY.

The market has been exceedingly slow, and layers are unwilling to open their books without a short price favourite. They are waiting to get the best of the deal. Since Norman's victory in the 2,000 Guineas, he and Mountain Apple are joint first favourite on the seven to one mark. Transactions are small and the prices quoted are only obtainable to small money. White Eagle has been supported at tens. Sea Sick II at 100 to 12, and beyond a few sundry bets, there is absolutely nothing doing. All training is very hampered with the wet weather, and should this continue, we shall see another field of backward and unprepared horses.

TRUE BLUE.

HOME CRICKET.

Surrey v. Hampshire.—Surrey beat Hampshire, at the Oval on May 9, by 342 runs. The game proved quite a triumph for Smith, who, in the match, took 12 wickets for 62. Lees too bowled remarkably well, and his seven wickets cost him 67. Score:—

SURREY.

First Innings.

Hobbs, b Newman	33
Hayward, l-b-w b Badcock ...	45
Hayes, b Mead	1
Marshal, b Newman	0
Holland, b Newman	32
Capt H S Bush, c Mead, b Newman	11
Goatley, run out	6
Davis, not out	54
Lees, c Remnant, b Langford ...	30
W C Smith, b Newman	7
Strudwick, c Llewellyn, b Langford	7
Extras	7
Total	223

Second Innings.

Hebbs, c White, b Llewellyn ...	161
Hayward, c Hill, b Newman ...	15
Hayes, c Sprot, b Llewellyn ...	23
Marshal, b Newman	2
Holland, c Remnant, b Llewellyn...	9
Capt H S Bush, st Stone, b Llewellyn	1
Goatly, not out	41
Davis, c Llewellyn, b Newman ...	8
Extras	17
Total (7 wkts) a	277

a Innings declared closed.

HAMPSHIRE.

First Innings.

Mr A J L Hill, b W C Smith	3
Bowell, b W C Smith	14
Capt W N White, c Hayward, b W C Smith	0
Mr E M Sprot, c Strudwick, b W C Smith	0
Llewellyn, c Hayes, b Lees	56
Mead, b W C Smith	8
Stone, c Davis, b Marshal... ...	8
Badcock, b Lees	0
Remnant, c Goatly, b W C Smith ...	4
Langford, not out	1
Newman, c and b Lees	1
Extras	5
Total	100

Second Innings.

Mr A J L Hill, b W C Smith	2
Bowell, c Holland, b W C Smith ...	16
Capt W N White, c Hayes b Lees ...	0
Mr E M Sprot, b Lees	13
Llewellyn, st Strudwick, b W C Smith ...	0
Mead, b W C Smith	22
Stone, c Hayes, b Lees	4
Badcock, b W C Smith	2
Remnant, c Marshal, b Lees ...	1
Langford, not out	1
Newman, st Strudwick, b W C Smith ...	0
Extras	7
Total	68

M C C and Ground v Yorkshire—Yorkshire won this match at Lord's on May 13 by an innings and ten runs. Score:—

M. C. C. AND GROUND.

First Innings.

Mr C E de Trafford, l-b-w b Haigh ...	1
Mr M C Bird, b Hirst	4
Hardstaff, b Birst	38
Tarrant, l-b-w b Rhodes	16
Mr P F Warner, b Haigh	31
The Rev W V Jephson, run out	0
Mr C H B Marsham, run out	4
Mr Clayton Palmer, not out	5
A E Trott, b Hirst	0
Oates, b Haigh	6
J T Hearne, b Haigh	2
Extras	4
Total	111

Second Innings.

Mr C E de Trafford, c Newstead, b Hirst..	9
Mr M C Bird, st Hunter, b Rhodes ...	6
Hardstaff, l-b-w b Haigh	3
Tarrant, c and b Haigh	0
Mr P F Warner, not out	64
The Rev W V Jephson, b Haigh	6
Mr C H B Marsham, l-b-w b Haigh ...	1
Mr Clayton Palmer, b Haigh	0
A E Trott, b Haigh	1
Oates, c Myers, b Haigh	0
J T Hearne, st Hunter, b Rhodes ...	4
Extras	1
Total	96

YORKSHIRE—First Innings.

Rhodes, b Hearne	40
Rothery, b Hearne	25
Denton, b Trott	10
Wilkinson, c Trott, b Tarrant ...	27
Hirst, c Hardstaff, b Tarrant	30
Estra, l-b-w b Tarrant	0
Mr H S Kaye, st Oates, b Tarrant ...	16
Haigh, c Oates, b Tarrant...	31
Myers, l-b-w b Hearne	0
Newstead, c Jephson, b Tarrant	20
Hunter, not out	0
Extras	17
Total...	216

Somerset v. Lancashire.—At Bath, on May 13, Lancashire defeated Somerset by an innings and one run. Score:—

SOMERSET.

First Innings.

Mr A J Crowder, b Brearley	9
Braund, b Brearley	59
Lewis, b Brearley	1
Mr C G Deane, run out	1
Mr J Daniell, b Dean	31
Robson, c Worsley, b Brearley	20
Whittle, c and b Dean	30
Mr R E Hancock, b Brearley	0
Mr P d'A Banks, b Cook	22
Mr S Amor, not out	17
Cranfield, b Cook	6
Extras	2
Total...	198

Second Innings.

Mr A J Crowder, b Dean	1
Braund, c Hornby, b Brearley	8
Lewis, c Worsley, b Brearley	5
Mr C G Deane, b Brearley	16
Mr J Daniell, b Dean	8
Robson, c Worsley, b Brearley	19
Whittle, c Cook, b Brearley	9
Mr R E Hancock, c Scanding, b Brearley.	15
Mr P d'A Banks, not out	14
Mr S Amor, b Dean	0
Cranfield, run out	8
Extras	7
Total...	110

LANCASHIRE.

First Innings.

Mr A H Honby, b Cranfield, ...	55
Mr A Hartley, c Amor, b Cranfield ...	109
Tyldesley, c Robson, b Braund	49
Mr L O S Fnidarin, c Braund, b Lewis ...	18
Sharp, l-b-w b Lewis	18
Mr H D Stanning, l-b-w b Cranfield ...	5
Harry, b Cranfield	11
Dean, c Whittle, b Cranfield	0
Cook, not out	4
Mr W Brearley, b Cranfield	23
Worsley, run out	2
Extras	15
Total	309

Leicestershire v Warwickshire—Leicestershire beat Warwickshire at Leicester, on May 12, by 173 runs. Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.

First Innings.

Mr C J B Wood, c Charlesworth b Hargreave	14
Knight, b Hargreave	6
Whitehead, l-b-w b Santall	0
King, l-b-w b Santall	8
Mr V F S Crawford, b Hargreave ...	42
Coe, b Santall	66
Mr W W Odell, c Street, b Hargreave ...	8
Jayes, not out	13
Sir A G Hazlerigg, l-b-w b Santall ...	0
Mr J Shields, l-b-w b Hargreave	0
Astill, l-b-w b Hargreave	2
Extras	19
Total...	173

Second Innings.

Mr C J B Wood, l-b-w b Santall	10
Knight, c Kinneir, b Field	18
Whitehead, b Field...	52
King, st Lilley, b Santall	55
Mr V F S Crawford, c Stephens, b Field...	1
Coe, b Field	7
Mr W W Odell, c Kinneir, b Field ...	12
Jayes, b Field	9
Sir A G Hazlerigg, not out	21
Mr J Shields, b Santall	1
Astill, st Lilley, b Charlesworth	27
Extras	6
Total...	219

WARWICKSHIRE.

First Innings.

Kinneir, b Astill	3
Mr H K Street, b Astill	4
Charlesworth, c King, b Astill	6
Quaife, b Odell	0
Baker, c Whitehead, b Astill	6
Lilley, b Odell	7
Mr G W Stephens, b Odell	8
Mr A C S Glover, c Odell, b Astill ...	3
Santall, not out	1
Hargreave, b Astill...	2
Field, l-b-w b Astill	9
Extras	5
Total...	54

Second Innings.

Kinneir, b Jayes	5
Mr H K Street, c Whitehead, b Odell ...	5
Charlesworth, c Jayes, b King	8
Quaife, b King	14
Baker, l-b-w b King	0
Lilley, c and b Jayes	44
Mr G W Stephens, b Odell b King ...	23
Mr A C S Glover, c Whitehead, b Astill...	20
Santall, not out	21
Hargreave, b Jayes	24
Field, b King	0
Extras	1
Total	165

Surrey v Derbyshire—At the Oval on May 12, Surrey beat Derbyshire by ten wickets. Score:—

DERBYSHIRE.

First Innings.

Mr L G Wright, b Marshal	56
Morton, c Hayes, b Rushby	20
Needham, c Holland, b Marshal	2
Cadman, c Strudwick, b Marshal ...	18
Humphries, b Marshal	0
Mr A E Lawton, b Marshal	0
Howcroft, c Hayes, b Marshal	1
Mr R B Rickman, c Holland, b Marshal ...	0
Warren, not out	22
Bracey, l-b-w b Lees	1
Bestwick, l-b-w b Lees	0
Extras	9
Total	129

Second Innings.

Mr L G Wright, b Rushby	0
Morton, c Strudwick, b Lees	7
Needham, c Goalty, b Marshal	1
Cadman, c Rushby, b Lees	32
Humphries, run out	7
Mr A E Lawton, b Lees	7
Howcroft, c Hobbs, b Marshal	19
Mr R B Rickman, b Marshal	6
Warren, c Hayward, b Marshal	18
Bracey, not out	2
Bestwick, c Holland, b Marshal... ...	0
Extras	7
Total...	106

SURREY.

First Innings.

Hayward, c Warren, b Bestwick	5
Hobbs, b Bestwick	38
Hayes, c Warren, b Bestwick	3
Marshal, c sub, b Warren...	59
Holland, c Cadman, b Warren	15
Lord Dalmeny, c Cadman, b Bracey ...	53
Davis, run out	0
Goatly, c Humphries, b Cadman... ...	15
Lees, c Howcroft, b Bracey	2
Strudwick, c and b Cadman	1
Rushby, not out	0
Extras	17
Total...	208

Second Innings.

Holland, not out	10
Goatly, not out	15
Extras	4
Total (no wkt) ...	29

SUICIDE AS A FINE ART.

Movement in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.

Six or seven suicides have been reported in the papers daily for the last fifteen months. They have been for the most part so prosaic, so banal—the rope, the revolver, poison, the river, a leap from a window that a movement for self-destruction on æsthetic lines, for "death in beauty," has begun among the large class from which the suicide are drawn.

The pioneer of the new school was the student who took a box at the opera and sat in lonely state through the performance of Tschaikovsky's "Queen of Spades," inhaling the fragrance of a splendid bouquet of white roses. As the heroine on the stage was about to commit suicide, the student, burying his face in the roses, pulled the trigger of a pistol concealed in them and fell dead.

There was something in this manner of departing from life which strongly appealed to neurotic persons. Not many have been able to make their exit in equally grand style, but there is a distinct tendency to make suicide a less sordid affair than hitherto.

A favourite way lately has been to leap from the bridge that spans the foaming maelstrom of the Imatra Falls, where the immense masses of water from Lake Saima precipitate themselves down a long narrow ravine. The scenery is of unequalled beauty, and the cost—single ticket from St. Petersburg—not prohibitive even for people of humble means. As many as six suicides or attempts have been recorded here in one day. Last Sunday three people found their death in this way—two young girls and an elderly gentleman.

ANOTHER adventurous journey is recorded by Mr. R.F. Johnston, F. R. G. S., in the pages of "From Peking to Mandalay." Mr. Johnston is a British official who recently crossed the Chinese Empire from north-east to north-west, and then made his way through Upper Burma. He is the first Englishman who has ever set foot in certain portions of the Sino-Tibetan States, and as he is an accomplished Chinese scholar and linguist, the results of his journey are more than usually valuable, since he was able to get into close touch with the natives. The book discusses intricate ethnological problems, throws fresh light on the actual workings of Buddhism in China, and explains certain political aspects of the Far Eastern Question. It contains many illustrations, as well as a map.

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Dignitaries from Royalty downwards have expressed their admiration of the efficacy of "Harlene," and the perusal of the list of well-known names who have endorsed its claims places it on a pedestal far above all other preparations.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1908.

TIBET AND CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

In the sixties of last century a Mahomedan named Yakub Beg headed a successful rebellion against the Chinese in Eastern Turkestan, drove out their troops and officials and proclaimed himself Amir of Yarkund with his capital at Khasgar. He sent embassies to Calcutta and Constantinople, receiving from the Sultan a string of high-sounding titles and some Turkish officers to drill his troops. Lord Northbrook, when Viceroy of India, despatched a mission to the Amir, who was formally recognised by us as an independent ruler with whom it was worth while to conclude a commercial treaty. It appeared that the Chinese had lost their best Turkestan province, and geographers revised Central Asian boundaries accordingly, as the map-makers a few years ago were prepared to eliminate Tibet from the Celestial empire, erecting it into an independency ruled by the Dalai Lama with the advice and assistance of his St. Petersburg allies. But in both instances the infinite patience and subtlety of Chinese diplomacy have won their way to success over obstacles that might have dismayed Western professors of the art. As regards Yarkund no protest seems to have been made from Peking at our hasty recognition of a rebellious subject of the Empire, but towards the close of the Amir's brief span of autocracy, an army commences its march towards the confines of the last province. As hustling—to borrow an expressive Americanism—is a form of helotism which the Celestials have not accepted, the army travelled slowly, and indeed this was necessary as it was unprovided with a commissariat, and lengthy halts had to be made while the troops sowed and reaped the cereals necessary for their subsistence. By the time it had reached the vicinity of Yarkund the Amir had been gathered to his fathers, many of the evicted Chinese officials had returned, and made such admirable use of their opportunities that the dead ruler's heirs—apparent and presumptive—were fighting pitched battles for the succession. The troops had very little campaigning, as the people of the province were eager to exchange Mussulman autocracy for the gentler absolutism of the Son of Heaven, and before the close of the seventies the Amirship had collapsed, with the result that Chinese hegemony was restored to Eastern Turkestan.

Something not altogether dissimilar to this half-forgotten episode in Peking politics and diplomacy has occurred with regard to Tibet, the last act in which was the publication in the "Gazette of India," a few days ago, of the trade regulations between us and the Lamas. For some years before Lord Curzon launched an expedition across the border to punish the insolence of the Dalai Lama and the repeated breaches of treaty engagements by the Tibetans, this remote province of the Empire had drifted out of the control of Peking, the Buddhist pontiff having usurped all temporal power in addition to his spiritual authority. It is true a Chinese Amban, or local representative, was stationed at Lhassa, but he was powerless to oppose the trend of events, and dared not even protest when the Dalai Lama dissolved the State Council and concentrated the administration of affairs in his own person with a Russian Buddhist named Dorjieff as his trusted adviser. We have authoritative accounts of at least two missions from Lhassa to St. Petersburg which met with friendly receptions from the Tsar, and there is ample evidence besides to prove that a consummate political intrigue was maturing, having for its object the promotion of a Russian protectorate over Tibet, with the Dalai Lama as a nominally independent ruler. The situation was well understood at Peking, where there was an assumption of indifference to the pontiff's defection and his flirtations with St. Petersburg, which, however, was discovered as soon as the Buddhist capital was in our occupation. Our appeals to China to reassert her influence over the province and compel the observance of treaty-right met with evasive responses, while, as Lord Curzon expressed it, "if we apply to Tibet we either receive no reply or are referred to the Chinese Resident; if we apply to the latter, he excuses his failure by his inability to put any pressure upon Tibet." Under these conditions our late Viceroy was perfectly accurate in defining the Chinese suzerainty as a political fiction, although its subsequent assertion after the execution of the Younghusband treaty was an astonishing and inconvenient manifestation of the evils of Celestial diplomacy.

As a consequence of our armed intervention, the Dalai Lama and his discredited adviser sought sanctuary at Urga, a Buddhist stronghold close to the Russian border, from whence the former continued his intrigues with St. Petersburg until the Manchurian war dissipated his hopes of restoration through the influence of the Czar. Two years ago the rebellious pontiff made his complete submission to China, and, according to recent telegrams, is about to be received with great honour at Peking as a preliminary to his re-establishment at Lhassa. The Chinese Amban refused to be a signatory to our treaty with Tibet, and Mr. Broderick, then Secretary of State for India, paved the way for Peking diplomacy, by his injudicious rejection of its most important clauses, and a modification of others. We soon discovered that the Chinese suzerainty was by no means a negligible quantity, as protracted negotiations in Calcutta and London have been in progress ever since our unveiling of the Buddhist capital, and by a gradual process of elimination we have parted with all the advantages won under Lord Curzon's forward policy. It is true that we checkmated a Russian intrigue which might have added seriously to our frontier embarrassments, but the Tibetan clauses of last year's Convention are, as one authority has recently observed, a "confirmation of the surrender by the late Government of every object for which the expedition was undertaken and so brilliantly carried out." The trading regulations promulgated last week are the only visible asset retrieved from this diplomatic fiasco; their observance will be absolutely dependant upon Tibetan goodwill, of which our past experiences have not been encouraging, while any future disagreements between us and the Lamas will doubtless lead to a resumption of the Chinese indifference which evaporated after the treaty of Lhassa. It is reported—and in the interests of peace it is to be hoped that the story is accurate—that there has been a large incursion of Chinese officials into the Buddhist capital and throughout the province for the efficient control of its administration, for if our quondam foe, the Dalai Lama, is to be restored to his old position, he must be inhibited from all interference in temporal matters, otherwise we may anticipate a revival of the troubles which led to the punitive expedition of four and-a-half years ago.

A GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S "APOLOGIA PRO PATRIA SUA."

The German Ambassador at the Court of Washington, Baron von Speck-Sternberg, has undertaken the role of defender of his country against what he calls the calumnies of some foreigners who credit Germany with a strong desire to annex the neighbouring maritime countries of Belgium and Holland. In an article in the "North American Review" he takes it upon himself to tell the world "the truth about German expansion" and to assure it about his country's pacific desires. We hear much said about the pacific desires of Germany especially by Germans themselves; but they have not been able to convince others about this, and we do not find in this latest inspired apologist any new arguments which carry conviction with them and which refute the solid grounds of other nations for a deep-seated distrust of German professions of peace. Of late years her policy is in direct contrast with her professions. Her threatened intervention in Morocco certainly did not make for peace, and it required all the power of diplomacy, and perhaps something besides, on the part of other States, especially France and England, to foist her mischievous designs. Her recently developed zeal for possessing a powerful fleet beyond her needs is a distinct menace to us, and her bid for maritime supremacy in addition to military preponderance certainly threatens European peace and to disturb violently the balance of power throughout the world. Baron Sternberg does not even attempt to reconcile such an aggressive and ambitious policy with pacific professions. He merely takes the question of a problematic annexation of Holland and Belgium by her, and shows that Germany need not annex these little countries for economic reasons. It may be true as the Baron says, with emphasis, that Germany will gain little from an economic standpoint if these two countries were to be absorbed in the German Empire.

But all this is beside the main point altogether. Nobody urged economic grounds for such a step on the part of Germany. Those who fear such a step most and are loudest in their utterances against Germany do not look to economic and financial considerations at all. They put their case mainly on strategical and political grounds, and the Baron has not so much as touched these. Belgium is a sore temptation to Germany for strategic reasons. France is the enemy whom Germany will sooner or later have to fight. Now France has fortified her eastern frontier facing Germany so well as to render it almost impregnable, and the latter power will find it impossible, or at least very hard, to attack it from that side and make any impression. But the Belgium frontier of France is not similarly fortified, and it would be very easy for Germany to invade her traditional foe from that side by entering Belgium. The possession of the latter country would enable Germany to outflank France easily and render all the immense fortifications on her eastern frontier almost useless. It was actually in Moltke's plan when he saw the French frontier impregnably fortified, to seize Belgium and enter France through it from the north-east. The annexation of Belgium must mean the inevitable prelude to an invasion of France. England, it is true, has guaranteed the integrity and neutrality of Belgium; but she is not likely to enforce them when threatened by the annexation of Holland, which would give the German fleet its much-coveted outlet in the North Sea. At present Kiel is the only port for that fleet in the north, and is found very inadequate even now, and will be much more so as heavy ironclads multiply as they will in a few years. In both Holland and Belgium people are alive to this danger which is threatening them of annexation and consequent extinction. And it is not the fact, as the Baron says, that only political calumniators of Germany in France and England for sinister purposes of their own believe in this danger of annexation and absorption. Germany has been angling for some time past for a sound and friendly understanding with the United States, and it is evidently in the interests of this "entente" that she has inspired her Ambassador at the American Court to indite his inconsequential article. We should not be surprised if it failed of its object, as the Baron's vindication of his country's policy is very weak indeed and also we must say disingenuous in some respects.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

No announcement has been made regarding the business to be transacted at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General which has been summoned for Monday next, and our Simla correspondent is unable to enlighten us as to what extent the assembling of the Legislative body so much earlier than usual may be associated with the proposals referred to in these columns some time ago as under the consideration of the Government of India for the introduction of an Explosives Act upon lines similar to those adopted in 1883 in England. It may be noted, however, that were it intended to proceed by ordinance in this matter, as some of our contemporaries have suggested, there would have been no need to summon any special meeting of the Council. Apart from what may have arisen out of recent events in Bengal no legislation of importance is pending, the only general measures understood to be ready for introduction just now being two small ones, viz., (1) to extend to Bengal, Eastern Bengal and elsewhere the credit system for the payment of Salt Duty which has been found to work well in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies; and (2) to give discretion to Local Governments in the matter of relaxing restrictions imposed by the existing law in regard to the recruitment by garden sirdars and other agents of coolies for employment in Assam.

THE Viceroy's Legislative Council has been hastily summoned to meet at Simla on Monday the 8th June. It is understood that an Explosives Bill will be introduced and proceeded with.

THE Government House Ball at Naini Tal on Friday was well attended and proved a great success.

H. H. THE THAKORE SAHEB of Lunawada has arrived in Bombay and put up in a bungalow at Narayan Dabulkar Road.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. & O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Oriental" were Sir T. Gordon and Lady Walker.

DURING the violent north-wester at Calcutta on Friday night last, a partition wall of a house in Weston's Lane came down on four coolies, who were eventually extricated much injured.

MEH HUNG CHUN, Councellor of the Board of Punishment and Special Commissioner of Justice and Prisons, China, has arrived in Calcutta for the purpose of studying the Prison System in this country.

A LETTER has been received in Calcutta from Mr. W. A. Donavan, M.I.E.E., who has returned to Kabul. It is dated May 21st and incidentally remarks that things are pacific in the capital of the Amir.

AT their adjourned monthly meeting, on the 29th ult., the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta appointed a Committee to investigate the causes of the alleged great rise in the values of building sites and other lands in Calcutta and to report what course should be taken in the general interests of rate-payers.

A MAHOMEDAN *badmash* named Abdul Gufoor, against whom there are several convictions, has been arrested for the murder of a native policeman on the night of the 23rd ult. He had entered a house to steal, and the policeman who saw him, called him out. He came out and at once stabbed the policeman, who died shortly after.

A MINIATURE FARM IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many Anglo-Indians who, on retiring, may feel that their days of active work are not necessarily over. To them I would commend the following acticle from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" which points out how a pleasant and profitable mode of living can be carried on near one of the large cities of Australia.

A man with a small pension and a little capital can combine by this means, the pleasures of country life with the advantage of being near a centre of civilization :—

"The city man naturally dreads to take the p'unge which will cut him adrift from the surroundings he has been accustomed to, but there is really no necessity for him to do so. He may remain in city employment, and still achieve his object by going a little further afield for a residential block—say from three to five acres—and especially does this hold good if he happen to have a few willing lads in the family.

There are many suitable areas still to be had at a very reasonable figure, within easy reach of the metropolis. The fact that the head of the family has had no previous experience of farming, even on a small scale, need deter none; it is astonishing what can be done when a determined hand takes a turn at the wheel. Of course, to attempt the cultivation of three or four or five acres, as the case may be, on the same lines as the suburban garden plot, is quite out of the question: hand labour would have to give way to the horse wherever possible, even to the turning over of a couple of furrows of vegetables.

The search for a suitable block is generally a tedious operation, but one should be particular as to aspect and soil. A gentle slope ranging from east to north is preferable, and soil that is too clayey or too sandy is to be avoided. Be content with a fairly good one, and work in the direction of improving it by drainage, liming and ploughing under green crops. Virgin land is best, but this involves clearing, and heavier expenditure than old orchard land, but the chances are that the latter would have been worked out, and would have to be coaxed back to fertility by generous manuring. It should be an easy matter to get four or five acres at from £30 to £40 per acre, uncleared.

Now, as clearing is heavy, laborious work, the new chum would be well advised to let a contract to some reliable person, for say a couple of acres to be made ready for the plough and a building site, leaving the balance for the owner and his family to try their prentice hand upon later. The use of maul and wedges, axe and crosscut saw, will soon become familiar. Clearing by contract will cost about £10 per acre, stumps and roots to be taken out to a depth of 18 inches. The price will naturally vary according to the nature of the timber. It is advisable to plough such a small area before fencing, and the clearing contractor should have agreed to follow the plough, taking out all the roots which have been missed. The first ploughing should not cost more than 30s. per acre and once having got the land into a workable condition it should be kept so by the owner; this is not a difficult task with the handy farming implements now on the market. Besides which, a crop of oats or barley taken off new land, pulverises the soil wonderfully. A post and two-rail fence is all that one requires in this direction, and presuming that there is enough timber on the land, the cost should not exceed about £15.

The highest spot on the land is generally the best site for the dwelling, but it should not be near the centre of the block, since it might interfere with a subdivision at some future time.

A substantial cottage could easily be erected for £270, which would include every convenience, such as stove, tanks, bath, etc. It would, of course, be possible to build a much cheaper place, but as the owner may desire to dispose of the property at some future time, it is advisable to put up a saleable cottage. It should be at least 2 1-2 ft. from the ground, and the brick piers properly capped, to make them ant-proof.

Vegetable growing for the family necessities, will, of course, make first claim on one's attention, and one acre should be specially devoted towards providing feed for the cow. Such crops as maize, with cow peas between the rows, sorghum, millet, oats, barley, rye, and tares, all come in useful for that purpose, the three latter, mixed in proper proportions, and sown together, forming a complete ration for the milking cow. It will be on this piece of property that practical experience will be gained, ploughing, harrowing, after cultivation, seed sowing etc., all provide instruction little dreamt of in the city man's philosophy. If at any time difficulties crop up, as they are bound to do, a few words of advice from some experienced person in the neighbourhood can generally be had for the asking.

Half an acre should be securely fenced as a paddock for the horse and cow, and this area might be advantageously be subdivided into say three divisions, and planted out with grasses.

The other half-acre will be occupied by the dwelling and the vegetable patch. It is presumed that the owner will have some little knowledge of vegetable growing, although a little hint here may save a lot of trouble. Always grow the vegetables in long rows, to make cultivation with the horse possible. If the rows are short, there is too much turning and twisting about the operation.

In regard to milking, although the mechanical part of the business seems easy, it is astonishing how seemingly difficult it is at first attempt; nevertheless a little instruction and practice soon overcomes all obstacles. Butter making is not difficult. Handy little glass churns are now to be had, which are easily kept clean and they will deal with very small quantities of cream. To get rid of the skim milk, it will be advisable to keep a pig or two, or a number of fowls. The pig will take as much skim milk as it can get, while any surplus vegetable or roots of any description come as grist to the mill. The slaughtering of the pig at the proper time might be done by any experienced person in the district for a few shillings, and instruction given as to how to turn it into bacon and hams.

The balance of the little estate, after all these requirements has been met, might be got ready for the plough and planted with fruit trees. They should include a variety of sorts early, medium and late, so that a constant supply could be kept up. There is nothing very difficult about pruning, and a few practical lessons would enable any intelligent person to do the work himself; as far as cultivating and keeping the small orchard clean, no special instruction is necessary.

A small orchard, say, of three acres, would contain 240 trees, planted not less than 22ft apart. Trees would cost approximately £6 or £7. Having put in a sufficient number for family use, there would still be a considerable area available for some particular variety of fruit which thrives well in the district. This, of course, would need careful inquiry on the part of the owner, but there is no reason why the orchard, small as it is, should not prove profitable in its returns. The orchard need not lie idle until the trees come into bearing, for such crops as peas, beans, etc., could be taken off for at least three years, and these leguminous plants have the distinct advantage of adding nitrogen to soil.

Plough, cultivator, spade, fork, etc., would cost under £10. Harrow and roller could be home made; light spring cart, horse and harness would run into £30, and a good family cow could be had for about £8. A substantial shed would have to be built in a handy position, the upright rafters being procured on the spot. A shed, say, 30ft. by 12ft., divided into stables, feed house, etc., would cost about £7 exclusive of labour.

So that for a total outlay of roughly £500 a miniature farm might be brought into being with a distinct market value, to say nothing of the experience acquired by the owner in the process. The figures quoted here are not wholly speculative, they represent, roughly, the actual outlay on a 5-acre block taken up a year or so ago by a city man, who decided to make the experiment for himself. He has been quite satisfied with the result.

This article will appeal to any of the persons who have previously corresponded with me, and I would ask any others who desire further information to write to the Immigration League of Australasia, Bull's Chambers, Moore St., Sydney.—Yours etc.,

RICHARD ARTHUR, M. D.
President, Immigration League of Australasia.

THE FRESH AIR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I once again trespass on your courtesy in order to bring before your readers the condition and needs of the Fresh Air Fund? As you may perhaps remember, the Fresh Air Fund which I founded sixteen years ago does a work of charity which must always appeal with peculiar force to the sympathies of Colonials the world over, for it touches the lots of children—poor helpless children left in the horror and misery of our dark English slums.

For the tiny sum of ninepence it undertakes to send a waif out of the squalid rookeries of our great cities for a day in the fresh sweet pure air of the English country, to pay the cost of the railway journey, to provide skilled and careful attendants to look after it and organise its games, to give it two good solid meals, and finally to return it to its home refreshed and delighted, if rather tired. During the sixteen years of its labours on behalf of suffering childhood the Fresh Air Fund has given country holidays to a total of one million eight hundred and forty thousand, five hundred and sixty-five little ones. Unfortunately the last state of the slums of our great cities is worse than it was when I began in 1892, and it is the simple fact that if the poor little waifs who dwell there—many of whom have never seen a blade of grass or a tree, or taken a simple breath of fresh air into their parched little lungs—are ever to get a days' holiday in their lives, they can in many cases only get it through the Fresh Air Fund.

In these circumstances I do appeal most earnestly to your readers to send a subscription for the Fund—no matter how small it may be—to the care of the Editor of this paper, or to the Honorary Secretary of the Fund at the Standard office, 104, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. Every penny so received goes direct to the benefit of the waifs. Not a farthing is taken from it for expenses. The whole of the cost or organisation is borne by the papers I control and the Ragged School Union. If ninepence is subscribed, or multiples of ninepence (£8. 2. will take a whole party of 200 with the necessary attendants), you may take my word that the money sends so many slum waifs for a day's genuine health giving enjoyment as surely as day follows night.

I am particularly anxious this year to make our subscription list a large one, and for this reason. For many years now I have been worried to know what to do with the waifs that come into my hand, ill, diseased, broken in health, bruised in mind, crushed in spirit, the offspring of drunken, criminal or hopelessly degenerate parents—mites who obviously stand on the brink of the grave, or a long stretch of sickness, and who as obviously need more than a day in the country air to give them even a fighting chance of life. And I have, after careful thought, decided that this must be the programme for 1908. The Fresh Air Fund, if only kind friends will sufficiently help it with subscriptions, must this summer send away for a day's treat, 200,000 children. An extra 2,000 of the weediest, the most wretched and the most hopeless must be given a holiday in the fresh air in an English village that will last a while fortnight.

This I know is a big task. It will involve an outlay of nearly ten thousand pounds, and ten thousand pounds I recognise is a heavy sum to raise in these hard times with a small common basis of ninepence. But the hearts of the Fathers and Mothers, and childless people of the Empire beats true. A child's tears do not go unmarked in Greater Britain, or unheard. As I sit in the centre of the great city of London, almost within a stone's throw of the very destitution and misery that makes the Fresh Air Fund a necessity, I feel somehow sure that these little ones will not cry out to you, to me—or to our neighbour across the way—in vain. I beg you therefore to send the Fresh Air Fund all that you can spare. Each subscription of ninepence will bring great good and joy to the children—and, I trust, a very great blessing to yourselves.—Yours, etc.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON.

London, May 14.

THE DARK CRIME AT MUZAFFERPORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Press of Western India, the mouthpiece of the Public, have not hesitated in passing their verdict on the terrible outrage committed on the two innocent English ladies who were cruelly done to death on a dark night by a couple of Bengali youths as the direct instigation of wiser heads behind the scenes who are now being tracked gradually, but unerringly, one by one for a fair and square trial. The leading journals, both Mahratti and Guzerati, at the Presidency, and beyond also have not been behind their European contempories, raries to show in a manly out-spoken manner their horror and indignation to condemn the cowardly crime. One misses the familiar voice of the Bombay Presidency Association, which invariably take by no means a hollow interest in all public matters, but it has not yet spoken on this subject. While the numerous Bar Associations all over India, composed of Europeans and Indians, have fallen into line with other public bodies and unanimously passed Resolutions in no uncertain language about the crime, and deeply sympathised with Mr. Kennedy; amongst so many association, scattered about the country, the Poona Bar, represented by Mr. Davar and Mr. Apte, may be selected as an illustration showing the depth of the intensity of feeling prevailing among the legal circles in India. It is most unlikely that Government will be satisfied by such loyal declarations which are, of course, most welcome to the authorities. They have accepted a sacred trust to watch and protect, with paternal anxiety, the welfare of the millions committed to their care, and this trust must be handed down to future generations intact. They must be firm with the danger engineered from Bengal, which is now passing through a formidable stage and, notwithstanding the threat to murder men, women and children—as published by a European contemporary on this side—there must not be the weakness in facing the seditious threat thrown out by Bengal which apparently looks upon itself as the instructor and leader, while the rest must only mutely obey and follow—which usurped position has already been resented indignantly by others who are far superior, head and shoulders, over Bengal. But the people, both high and low, rich and poor, have a just claim on the Government for protection from the law-breakers and sedition-mongers who are quietly manufacturing troubles behind the scenes for the innocent.—Yours, etc.

OBSERVER.

THE POSITION IN INDIA.

ARTICLE BY SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

More European Officials Wanted.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

Sir Charles Elliott, in an article in the *Empire Review* on "The New Danger in India," says that the recent occurrences in India necessitate a complete reconstruction of English ideas of the gentleness and submissiveness of Indians, and especially of Bengalis. The virus, he declares, is undoubtedly spreading, and has even touched the Native Army.

If the Government do not take stronger steps now, they will shortly be compelled to strike a heavy blow to retain the mastery.

The first essential, says Sir Charles, is to control the Vernacular Press. Then he urges the Government to tell the Congress leaders plainly that they must dissociate themselves openly from the party of crime; and also show greater activity regarding assaults on Europeans, almost all of which go unpunished. Perhaps the most important necessity, he says, is largely to increase the staff of European officers.

[Security of life and property has been so long possessed by the natives of India that they have come to regard it as the normal condition of existence: and probably the mass of individuals ignore the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to the British Raj. One is apt to forget one's blessing and to exaggerate one's grievances. And a Government does not expect gratitude, being content with ensuring by daily labour the security and progress of the people in its charge. Security and progress is all that an individual requires for his happiness: and if each individual has both assured to him, the nation may be said to be happy and prosperous. It is into such a scene of peaceful content that a handful of discontented youths is throwing the bombs of sedition. If a Government were cruel, grasping, dishonest, and self-seeking, oblivious of its duties, some excuse for violent agitation might be made. The Government of India has not shown itself unworthy of its position: it has ameliorated the conditions of life for the huge mass of its subjects, it has given positions of honour in the Government to Indians; it has developed schemes for still further increasing the share of Indians in the government of themselves. It has given to Indians peace, security, and the means of ranking themselves among the progressive communities of the world. And now a handful of young men wants to usurp the control for themselves; to drive the mild and beneficent rulers to abdicate; to give India a self-government long before it is ready for it. But the Government of India, though mild and beneficent, has a lion's paw: and that the agitators may feel before long to their cost. It is a dangerous thing to twist a lion's tail. What do these agitators think they are doing? Apparently they think they will terrify the English into abdicating. All right. Suppose the English have abdicated: what then? An Indian Government. What!—a monarchy, oligarchy, democracy or what? Presumably an oligarchy: of what caste? Brahmanical or composite? Composite. Very well: in five years you will find the Brahmans have monopolized it: besides, are the Rajput and Maratha Chiefs all agreed to submit to this oligarchy. We doubt it very much. Hereditary feuds will soon break out between the Chiefs with no power to control them. Oh! the oligarchical army will keep order! Will it? We fancy the army will soon "boss" the oligarchy and the Army's Napoleon will soon boss the army or a national section of it. Will a Napoleon be content with peaceful, democratic laws? Will there not be plots against him: won't he repress free papers, free speech, free institutions by the bayonets of his troops? Will even the Indian Napoleon be able to keep his Maratha, Sikh, Rajput, Mahommedan soldiers from breaking out into feuds? It was only unity of blood and religion which gave Napoleon's early armies that solidarity which brought success. And when Afghans begin to pour into the Punjab; and then Russians; and Japanese flotillas come to contest the possession of India, where is your united army, or your strong fleet to keep them away? And meantime, Pindaris are ravaging your fields and hamlets: cultivation ceases, Banias' bags are rifled: machinery is smashed: cities are burnt: internecine war slaughter all your young men: temples and mosques are alternately laid low. Oh no! you say, the educated Indians will keep things peaceably ordered. Probably by this time your educated Indians are safe in London or Paris. Agriculture unsafe, roads, railways, sea unsafe: commerce destroyed.

Why seek this era of blood? What for? It is merely to take the mysterious unseen Raj from hands which hold it evenly and well, and deliver it over to a few youthful hotbloods, who are as yet quite untried and probably unfitted. Leave it in its present hands and you will get your revolution peaceably and in good time without the evils of a ruined peasantry and ruined mass of artisans and traders. Once broken, order will only be restored by the most masterly hand: that hand is the British hand: or if the British voluntarily withhold it, the next will be Russia's or Japan's or perhaps China's.

The peasantry don't know how to speak: and may be prevailed on by lies and false hopes to follow some clever imposter. The educated Indians and the commercial classes should be sensible enough to counteract the vapid plots and manifestoes of the agitators. Government does not need to plead its own cause. The general prosperity of the country is its living argument: and hidden behind the velvet glove is a hand of iron.

S.]

THE U. S. CURRENCY.

Bill Passed into Law.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 31.

A despatch from Washington states that, yielding to pressure by the political leaders of both parties, the bill for creating an emergency currency has been passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate, in spite of the efforts of certain Senators, one of whom, Mr. Lafollette—spoke for 18 1/2 hours against the measure.

INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE.

Don by England.

LONDON, MAY 31.

An International Balloon Race from Hurlingham to Maidenhead took place yesterday.

Twelve British competitors, thirteen French, three German, two Belgian and one Swiss entered.

The race was won by the Englishman Pollock, the Englishman Brewer being second.

RECOGNISING the awkwardness of fixing identification numbers of four figures to motor-cycles, the London County Council is adopting the novel plan of reserving all the numbers under 1,000 in its new "L.B." series for cycles, and allotting all the high numbers to cars.

INSURRECTION IN SEOUL.

FIFTY-THREE ENGAGEMENTS IN A MONTH.

Koreans Ill-Organised.

RESTORATION OF ORDER EXPECTED SOON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

A telegram from Seoul states that fifty-three engagements took place in May, between the Japanese forces and the Korean insurgents, in which 549 Koreans and 30 Japanese were killed.

The rebels are not organised and it is expected they will be subdued in two months.

"It is interesting to note that the introduction into the Diet of the Government Bill for the establishment of the Oriental Colonisation Company for the development of Korea has relicited a chorus of condemnation from the vernacular Press," writes the *Japan Chronicle*.

"The whole scheme outlined by the Bill is open to the gravest objections—that is, if it is really desired that Korea should be treated as an equal State and not as a subject province. It should really be entitled a Bill for the Exploitation of Korea by Japanese, for it will be observed that while the operation of the company will be entirely in the peninsular, it is provided that the president must be a Japanese, and though one of the two vice-presidents is to be a Korean, at least two-thirds of the directors and auditors must be chosen from among the Japanese shareholders. Nor will the fact that one of the vice-presidents and one-third of the officers are Korean be any real safeguard of Korean interests.

"True, it is provided that just as the appointment of Japanese officials must be approved by the Japanese Government, so the Korean officials must have the approval of the Korean Government; but it is scarcely necessary to point out that in the present circumstances this is merely a distinction wtthout a difference. All the officials will virtually be subject to the approval of Tokyo. The Oriental Colonisation Company will be a Japanese company, financed by Japan, officered by Japanese, controlled by the Japanese Government,and necessarily governed wholly by Japanese interests. Its objects are stated to be the purchase, sale, leasing, farming and colonisation of land, the supply of seed and disposal of produce, the engagement of colonists and farmers, and the construction, purchase, sale, or leasing of houses for their accommodation.

"In short, the new company is to apply to Korea the principles under which the South African Chartered Company is now developing territory which a few years ago was ranged by more or less savage tribes. But it is evident that the conditions in Korea are wholly different from those in Africa. The Government delegate, in speaking before the Committee, said that the object was to found a company on the lines of the old East India Company of England. Through the East India Company England became the ruler of India, and there can be no question that the object of the support rendered the Oriental Colonisation Company by the Government is to strengthen the Japanese control over Korea.

"We fear the actual result will be to increase rather than allay the friction between the two peoples. As by the constitution of the company the Japanese are to have the controlling voice, the Koreans will certainly regard the project as one for the exploitation of Korea in the interests of Japan. Now, the Korean is strongly attached to his land—it is the thing which to him is as important as life itself—and when he finds the land passing from his hands to those of the alien he will most bitterly resent the process. We can only express regret that this scheme for the exploitation of Korea should have gone beyond its originators, for there can be little doubt that the project has within it the germs of endless trouble for Japan."

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

Revised Statutes Issued.

TERMS OF ELIGIBILITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 29.

His Majesty the King has signed an Ordinance revising the statutes of the Imperial Service Order. It ordains that only members of the administrative and clerical branches of the Civil Services are eligible.

The number of Companions is limited to 250 in the Home Service and 175 in the Colonies and Protectorates.

Twenty-five years' meritorious service is necessary for eligibility, or sixteen in unhealthy climates.

THE COAST GUARDS SERVICE.

Practical Abolition.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The report of the Inter-Departmental Conference practically abolish the Coast Guard Service, recommending the transference of its revenue duties to the Board of Customs and of its life-saving duties to the Board of Trade.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

The Inevitable Road to Fiscal Reform.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a banquet given by the Liberal Unionist Club, declared that the financial obligation which the Government was incurring made fiscal reform an absolute and inevitable certainty.

RANGOON LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Half a million sterling four per cent. debentures of the Port of Rangoon have been issued at 97½.

MR. CHURCHILL ON SOUTH AFRICA.

The Transvaal's Indian Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 30.

Mr. Winston Churchill, presiding at the annual South African banquet last night, said that South Africa was passing out of British party politics. The hour had come for a great advance which would make South Africa as united as Canada, and with the hour, the man. He anticipated that Mr. Botha would play a great part in the building up of a loyal, free and united South Africa.

Mr. Churchill said he considered that the Transvaal in its Indian policy had shown a regard for Imperial interests unsurpassed by any colony.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Practical Unaltered Acceptance.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A telegram from Melbourne states that the Senate has passed the Tariff practically unamended.

AMERICAN COTTON OPERATOR ARRESTED.

Every day Offence a Crime.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A despatch from New York states that Theodore Price, a cotton operator, has been indicted, with two former Government statisticians, for a conspiracy by which they made £150,000, through securing advance information.

FAMOUS CHAFFEUR KILLED.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Cedrino, the famous Italian racing chaffeur, broke his neck, in a motor accident, on the Pimlico track, at Baltimore yesterday.

His car skidded and overturned.

THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Duchess of Norfolk has been delivered of a son.

THE SCOTT-MONCRIEFF MURDER.

Justice Satisfied.

LONDON, MAY 30.

A telegram from Cairo states that the trial in connection with the murder of Mr. Scott-Moncrieff has resulted in twelve of the accused being sentenced to death and eight to imprisonment for life. Three were acquitted.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN EGYPT.

Two Killed and Many Injured.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The Alexandria-Cairo Express has collided with a goods train, two passengers being killed and fifteen injured, six of whom are in a serious condition.

Most of the victims are Europeans.

THE GERMAN PASTORS.

Reception by the King.

LONDON, MAY 30.

King Edward received the German Pastors at Buckingham Palace to-day.

THE SAMOS REVOLT.

Turkey on "Laisez Faire."

LONDON, MAY 30.

Greece is urging the despatch of foreign warships to Samos, but this is deprecated in Constantinople for fear that their presence would encourage the islanders to further resistance.

TRIANGULAR CRICKET CONTEST.

Australia Consents to Participate.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The Australian Cricket Board has decided to participate in the triangular contest.

CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Worcester has beaten Somerset by an innings and 75 runs playing at Taunton.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Northamptonshire beat Lancashire by one wicket at Northampton.

Notts beat Gloucester at Bristol by six wickets.

Oxford University beat the Gentlemen of England by an innings and 110 runs, playing at Oxford.

The M. C. C. beat Cambridge University by 239 runs, at Cambridge.

Yorkshire beat Derbyshire at Chesterfield by 196 runs, and Surrey beat Leicestershire by 86 runs, playing at Leicester.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

KHADA KHEL DESTROYED.

Troops Thanked.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 31.

A "Pioneer" special from Ato Jor, dated 29th May, states:—Generals Willcocks and Barrett, with the greater portion of the 2nd Brigade, moved out from this camp to-day against Khada Khel, the headquarters of the Baizai, who are perfect raiders and robbers. Baizai had declined to send a "jirgah." Khada Khel had nine towers and eight enclosures and lies in a small offshoot of the Durand boundary line. The enemy had to be dislodged from positions overlooking the village by the Guides and the 54th Sikhs with the Seaforths in support on the left flank. Every precaution was taken not to cross the Durand line. There was considerable firing during the morning. The enemy did not show great keenness in following up our troops beyond Khada Khel when the order for retirement was given. Towers, including that belonging to Mahasal, a notorious raider, were destroyed, as also was a quantity of fodder.

Before the 2nd Brigade left Nahakki yesterday a large number of representatives of all assured Mohmand clans, except the Pandialis, were received in "jirgah" which is important as an outward sign of the Mohmands' submission. Some 80 Malikhs were present. When all were seated in a semicircle facing General Willcocks, Major Blakeway, Chief Political Officer, addressed the gathering in fluent Pushtu for General Willcocks.

A message from Ghalanai, dated 30th May, says:—Generals Willcocks and Barrett, with the 2nd Brigade, arrived here to-day and are marching on Lapiz Kor to-morrow.

General Anderson's Brigade should have reached Muttah to-day.

There was some sniping at Ato Gor last night but there were no casualties. Our casualties in the fighting round Khoda Khel yesterday were eleven wounded.

SIMLA, MAY 31.

On the return, from Tribal territory, of the Mohmand Field Force to-day, General Willcocks received the following telegram from H. E. the Commander-in-Chief:—

"Please convey to all under your command, my appreciations of their services, during the expedition, from which you have just returned. The conditions have been trying, the marches long, and the heat and discomfort great; while on all occasions on which they have come in contact with the enemy, the behaviour of the troops in action has been admirable."

The following forther casualties are reported on the nights of the 29th and 30th instant, and at the withdrawal of the picquets on the evening of the 30th:—One private of the Seaforth Highlanders and four sepoys wounded.

General Willcocks arrived at Hafiz Kor this morning.

LATER.

Lieutenant W. Young, 67th Punjabis, has died of his wounds.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Bomb Outrages in Bengal.

THE KUSTIA SHOOTING CASE.

OBITUARY OF DHINESH CHANDRA ROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

A Kushtia telegram, dated the 29th instant, states that the Kushtia shooting case was called on and adjourned to the 10th proximo.

Balndeb, one of the accused, has been removed to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital for treatment.

The release of Ganesh was ordered, on heavy security, which he failed to find.

A Bogra correspondent of the "Patrika" sends an obituary of Prafulla Chaki *alias* Dhinesh Chandra Roy, who committed suicide on the Mokameh platform when about to be arrested for the Mozufferpore outrage. He is described as a boy of tender age, meek and docile, born of a quiet religious family, meditative and thoughtful from his boyhood, whose broad forehead, pencilled eyebrows and resolute face indicated a strong mind. "He was one of the 80 boys who left the Rungpur Zilla school as a protest against interfering measures initiated by the Fullerian government, and formed, by the stand they made, the nucleus of national education in Bengal."

The correspondent adds that the revolting decapitation of the corpse reminds one of the treatment which the committee for the public safety meted out during the French revolution to the dead body of Mr. Valaze, one of the Girondists, who made away with himself with a poinard, after the sentence of death was passed on him.

Another raid was made by the Calcutta Police on the "Yugantar" office this morning. Several forms of type, a kukri and a mass of documents were seized and taken away, but no arrests were made.

NEW POLO RULES.

Protest of Clubs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 30.

Local Polo Clubs have entered a vigorous protest against the new rules regarding the measurement of ponies, made by the Indian Polo Association Committee, and insist that they are, under Rule 10, illegal. In this they have the support of Madras, Bangalore, Belgaum, Poona and Ootacamund.

AMERICA is "Merry Widow" mad, writes our Washington correspondent. There is the "Merry Widow" hat. The smallest size of the species has a circumference of four or five feet. There is the "Merry Widow" belt, with a buckle as large as an armour shield.

NOTES FROM THE GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MAY 24.

As anticipated, the enquiry into the case of the barbarous bastinadoing of Petros at the instance of the German Consul has ended in a farce. The investigation was held in camera with out the presence of the aggrieved party, Petros, the complainant. Persian methods of justice were resorted to; and as a result the blame has been shunted on to Petros, and it would therefore not be a matter of surprise if the Imperial German Consul demanded the administration of another bastinado.

A few days ago a steamer, built at Antwerp for the Turkish Government, to run between Busreh and Bagdad, arrived here in tow of a Dutch tug. She is built especially for the carriage of passengers and is fitted with electric light and fans. Unlike all other river boats, she has high bulwarks all round to screen the passengers from sniping by the Arabs along the banks. I hear some three or four boats of similar construction and for the same service will arrive in due course.

The Zille-Sultan arrived at the seat of his government about three weeks ago, but, as previously reported, the very fact of the appointment of a person possessing such eminence was conducive to restoring the desired order and security in every nook and corner of Fars before His Imperial Highness made his appearance in the disturbed regions. The task of restoring order, which would have been difficult, if not impossible, for anyone else to accomplish, was done by the magic of his name. The Prince has now only to consider whom and how to punish those who are responsible for the anarchy which has prevailed in Fars for a long time. Details of his intentions and doings are not yet to hand, but I shall report in due course.

The Birthday of the Persian Monarch was celebrated on the 15th instant (the 14th day of the moon, Rabee-ul-Saanee.) Some days previously invitations were issued to all and sundry by His Excellency the Governor of Bushire, the Daria Begy. On the top of the invitation card was printed in gold letters in Persian "Long Live [the Shah-in-Shah" and "May the National Assembly be Everlasting." Extensive preparations were made by the Daria Begy for the auspicious occasion, when, just a few hours before the gathering was to take place, a telegram was received by His Excellency from the Minister of the Interior to the effect that His Imperial Majesty the Shah, whose heart was bleeding for the thousands who were massacred on the Turko-Persian frontier, had countermanded all displays and ceremonial and ordered that the expenditure usually incurred on such occasions should be remitted for the relief of the widows and orphans of the unfortunate victims. Meantime another telegram from the National Assembly was received by the local Majlees here exhorting the people to carry on the festivities at their own expense, and consequently the 'tamasha' was held at the local Majlees, but on a very small scale.

SEQUEL OF THE ULSOOR MURDERS.

Constable Commits Suicide.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 30.

Yesterday, as the result of a departmental enquiry, the District Magistrate adjudged Head Constable Daniel guilty of gross neglect of duty and of suspicious conduct, and directed his dismissal from the Police Force.

Daniel did not attend the Court to hear the decision, but left home early yesterday and did not return. His body was found this afternoon in the Ulsoor tank. He left a letter to his wife, stating that he meant to make away with himself, and another to the District Magistrate, strongly asserting his innocence, and saying that he thought it best to die.

Daniel was a Christian, and was suspected, in connection with the murders committed by the gang recently exposed and executed. He wrote that he could not undergo punishment for his innocence.

TRAVANCORE ADMINISTRATION.

Government Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

The Government of Madras, in the course of an order reviewing the Travancore Administration Report for the year 1906-07, states that "H. E. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in observing that there was progress in many branches of the administration in the past year. The growing prosperity of the State is an appropriate reward for the unremitting efforts of H. H. the Maharajah to better the lot of his subjects."

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

State Dinner at Trevandrum.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

A state dinner in honour of General Sir Archibald Hunter took place at the Kanakakunnu Palace.

The guests, who numbered 24, were received by H. H. the Maharajah, and after dinner, the toasts of His Majesty the King-Emperor and Sir Archibald Hunter were proposed by H. H. the Maharajah.

The General thanked the Maharajah for his great kindness and for the excellent arrangements made for his journey. He regretted his inability to make his tour through Travancore in a more leisurely manner.

Sir Archibald then asked the guests to drink long life, health and prosperity to H. H. the Maharajah and his subjects.

Yesterday the General visited Cape Comorin.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

A Reply to the League Manifesto.

LONDON, MAY 17.

London, May 16.—Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, M.P., has published a reply to the manifesto of the executive of the United Irish League in Great Britain in which the League condemned "the Roman Catholics who supported Unonist candidates in the interests of the Roman Catholic schools, thereby abandoning the cause of Ireland."

Mr. O'Donnell declares that Mr. McKenna's Education Bill penalises the Catholic schools in London to the extent of 20s. per child. There is, he says, only one urgent question for the Irish in England now, namely "save the schools from being financially bled to death."

The Colonies and the House of Commons.

REPRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER.

Speaking at the Mayor of Westminster's banquet Mr. Walter Long, M.P., who was a member of Mr. Balfour's Ministry, said he "hoped soon to see representatives of the colonies sitting in the House of Commons in the interests of an Empire which they have made as much as ourselves."

Mr. Henry Weedon, the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, replied to the toast of "The Visitors."

Mr. J. M. Davies, M.L.C., and Mr. J. Boyd, M.L.A., of Victoria, were also present.

America's Natural Resources.

MOVEMENT FOR CONSERVATION.

The conference summoned for the purpose of considering the national conservation of the natural resources of the United States at Washington adopted a declaration of principles, and suggested the summoning of future conferences to deal with specific questions.

The Hop Industry.

A STRIKING DEMONSTRATION.

PROPOSED IMPORT DUTY.

London, May 17.—Thirty thousand persons connected with the hop industry, consisting of growers, factors, and labourers, in Kent, Sussex, Worcester, Hereford, and Hampshire, decided upon a public demonstration as a means of enforcing consideration of their grievances.

Forming a procession two miles in length, they marched, bearing banners with strange devices, to Trafalgar Square. Here a resolution was adopted urging the Government to impose a duty of 40s. per cwt. on imported hops.

Quebec Celebration.

A BRITISH BIRTHDAY GIFT.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House yesterday the approaching tercentenary celebrations at Quebec were discussed.

It was resolved, on the motion of the Earl of Crewe, seconded by Earl Roberts, to support the presentation to Canada of a memorial to Generals Wolfe and Montcalm, as a birthday gift, on behalf of the people of Britain.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

ITS FIRST SITTING.

A CONVICTION QUASHED.

The newly-established Court of Criminal Appeal held its first sittings yesterday. The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Alverstone), who presided, emphasised the fact that the Court had not been created for the purpose of retrying cases.

Out of several applications for leave to appeal, one was granted.

A conviction was quashed in a case where the Judge who had presided at the trial had expressed dissatisfaction with the verdict of the jury.

A Speculator's Coup.

A PROFIT OF £100,000.

A speculator, named Littlemore, profiting by rumours that he was attempting to corner the July cotton market, quietly sold cotton to alarmed speculators in New York yesterday, and netted a profit of £100,000.

The American Navy.

COMMAMD OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Charles Sperry has succeeded Admiral Charles Mitchell Thomas in the command of the American Atlantic fleet. Admiral Thomas has assumed command of the American battleship fleet which is about to make a cruise round the world.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Enhancement of Powers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The question of extending to local Governments the enhanced powers of sanction for new appointments, recently conferred upon the Government of India, has been left to the Decentralisation Commission.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

Leave is being re-opened under normal conditions.

THE recent success of sun-dried Australian and Cape fruits in the London markets has attracted considerable attention, from importers and distributors at Home. It is agreed that the sun-dried and crystallised figs from Australia and the Cape, respectively, were the finest fruits of their class which have ever been put upon the British markets. Sun-dried figs, apricots, peaches, plums, etc., equal in grade to the specimen figs recently shipped to England would be sure to find a market, it is said.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Sentimentality versus Justice in France.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MAY 16.

THE fuller information now available concerning the result of the French Municipal elections shews that on the whole the Socialists have lost ground whereas the Radicals have gained it. The Socialists themselves acknowledge that they have received a check. On the whole, M. Clemenceau, the Premier and head of the Radical party which furnishes the Governmental majority, may be said to have triumphed and is consequently more virulently than ever attacked and threatened by the Socialists. It is true that between the latter and the Radicals there is not much to choose in certain respects, but the French Republic has not yet been captured by the Socialists. Evidence continues to be afforded of the evil effect produced by undue regard for humanitarian considerations upon the administration of justice in France. Public attention has again been drawn to the subject by two cases of a particularly flagrant kind—one of them proved that the Apaches or hooligans still infest certain quarters of the capital at night and are even bold enough to attack passers-by in the day-time in some lonely neighbourhoods. The other night a band of these miscreants held up quite in the American fashion a tram car in the Rue Lafayette. One of their number, pretending to be drunk, lay across the track, and when the driver stopped in order to avoid running over him the rest of the band seized the conductor, beat him and stole his money bag. There was only one inside passenger who had his pockets rifled, was then stripped and half smothered under the cushions. The police only arrived in time to arrest one of the band; the others escaped.

The case which has, however, created the most profound sensation in Paris and France generally is that of a woman named Jeanne Weber, aged 35, who has been arrested in the small town of Commercy in the department of the Meuse for the murder of a child of six. She had begged the parents to allow the child to sleep with her in the room which she occupied as a lodger in their house on the plea that she felt lonely. The next morning the child was found dead in bed, having, it is supposed, been strangled. Enquiry into the woman's antecedents shewed that she had been charged with child murder under similar circumstances in seven or eight other cases. Some of the little victims had been atrociously mutilated either before or after death. Jeanne Weber had been tried once for the murder of a child committed to her care, but was acquitted although she had borne for years a most sinister reputation. She should have been confined long ago as a homicidal maniac too dangerous to be allowed at large—convicted for murder, although, as things are in France, she could doubtless have escaped capital punishment—as in fact she will now even if convicted. In her case, as in so many others, pressure was exercised by the humanitarians upon the examining magistrate and the medical experts. Hence the lenient or sentimental view was taken, Jeanne Weber was acquitted and escaped the penalty of her crimes. It is now seen clearly enough that the medical experts completely muddled the case, and that this, aided by humanitarian agitation, caused a complete miscarriage of justice.

One of the dreams of the medical chemists, that of the manufacture of precious stones, and particularly diamonds, still appear to find believers—at least there is now in Paris a French gentleman, M. Lemoine by name, who, as a means of proving his bona fides in certain transactions with Sir Julius Wernher the South African millionaire, has undertaken to produce diamonds according to a chemical process of which he professes to have the secret. Sir Julius Wernher charged M. Lemoine with fraud in obtaining from him a large sum of money under false pretences, to wit, that he, M. Lemoine, possessed the secret of making diamonds. But the experiments were very costly, and so Sir Julius Wernher advanced various sums from time to time to assist M. Lemoine in carrying them out. M. Lemoine's defence did not satisfy the Paris Court and he was detained in custody for some time, but was finally released on bail and allowed a certain time to prove that he was really capable of making diamonds according to a recipe which he had placed in a sealed envelope and deposited with a London bank as a guarantee of his good faith. In conformity with the decision of a London Court this envelope was subsequently sent unopened to the judicial authority in Paris which will retain possession of it in order to test the veracity of M. Lemoine's statements. M. Lemoine is now engaged in his chemical or alchemical work in a spacious laboratory near St. Denis. He has promised to produce before the French Magistrate within the next three weeks a perfect cylindrical shaped diamond of the exact shape of the crucible in which it is cast. This diamond is to be 2½ inches long by 1¼ inches wide. Electricity will apparently play a large part in M. Lemoine's process as the laboratory is fitted with large and very powerful electrical apparatus. Sceptical persons, however, find it difficult to accept M. Lemoine's statement that he will cast a diamond fitting exactly the shape of the crucible—just as molten metal might, since the primary form in which the diamond is found in nature is always that of a regular octahedron or a rhombic dodecahedron. On the whole, I do not think that de Beers shareholders need fear in M. Lemoine a serious competition to the Kimberly Mines.

The financier M. Rochette who has been under arrest for several weeks past in connection with the failure of several companies founded or promoted by him, has been provisionally released on bail, the amount of which was fixed at £8,000.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

Another disagreeable incident, the second of its kind, has occurred at Casablanca between French and Spanish soldiery. The exact cause is not yet known, but the facts appear to have been that on May 12 a severe fight broke out between some Riff sharpshooters, in the Spanish service engaged in police duties and the French Zouaves on guard at the Marrakesh gate. Rifles were used, the Spaniards being the first to fire. One Spaniard was killed and one Spaniard and two Frenchmen were wounded. This is the French version, of the affair and the Spanish account agrees pretty nearly with it. According to a semi-official statement from Madrid the incident is of no importance, having arisen out of a quarrel due to the intoxicated condition of both parties. It would not in any way affect the cordiality of Franco-Spanish relations. The matter has, it is added, already been satisfactorily settled between the French and Spanish commandants. It remains a fact, nevertheless, that since the beginning of the Morocco business the French and Spanish forces have not worked too harmoniously together. Neither is this last incident calculated to improve the relations between them. It must be hoped at least that no Franco-Spanish jealousy or distrust will arise to mar the good effect produced by the installation of the new Shereefian police

trained by French and Spanish officers who entered upon their duties at Tangier on May 13 and took over the guard formerly held by Moorish soldiers. The smart, efficient appearance of the new police offered a great contrast to that of the ragged, slipshod Askaris whom they replaced. This is the first tangible step taken to carry out the reforms provided for in the Algeciras Convention, and would have been effected long ago but for the dilatory tactics, if not veiled opposition, of the Maghzen. Another measure of a most necessary kind is that taken by the French Government in entrusting General Lyautey with the mission of completing the pacification of the Algero-Moroccan border country by the establishment in that region of a Franco-Moorish police force. Inthe work of frontier rectification which is now to be settled once and for all and in the policing of the Algero-Moroccan border, General Lyautey will act as High Commissioner for the Moorish Government as well as French Commander-in-Chief, and will be assisted by a Shereefian High Commissioner to be appointed by the Maghzen.

Mulai Hafid's envoys have arrived at Berlin, where they have been received at the Foreign Office by Baron Langwerth von Simmern, until lately first Secretary of the German Legation at Tangier, who accorded them an interview of half an hour's duration and to whom they handed an autograph letter from Mulai Hafid. They stated that the latter was the real master of the whole country. He (Mulai Hafid) requested the Imperial Government to place itself in communication with the French Government and the Governments of the signatory Powers, with a view to the withdrawal of the French troops and ships and the termination of the present fighting. He (Mulai Hafid) would then speedily restore peace in the whole country, and would devote especial attention to the revival of trade with the Powers. In reply, Baron Langwerth informed the envoys that the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was not in a position to enter into official negotiations with them, as their principal had no recognised international status. The Secretary of State had, however, charged him to hear what they had to say, and then to report their communications to him. The Baron further said:—"I have not, of course, received instructions to hold out any definite prospects to you, but I must leave it to the discretion of the Imperial Government to decide whether and at what moment it might make your message the occasion for communicating with France and the other signatory Powers on the subject of your mission. It is well-known that the Imperial Government is anxious to maintain the provisions of the Algeciras Act. Its desire is that, above all things, order should once more be restored in Morocco. This result can only ensue if the domestic struggle for the lordship over Morocco comes to an end as soon as possible." This is a somewhat curious statement which can hardly fail to be interpreted by the Moorish envoys as hopeful for their master. There is no doubt a pronounced tendency in Germany to regard Mulai Hafid as the winning horse in Morocco, as the horse, in fact, to put German money on. A 'Morocco Committee' has been formed in Berlin under the presidency of Count Joachim Pfel, who proposes calling a public meeting at which it is hoped the envoys will appear in order to convey to the German public the friendly sentiments of the Moroccan people. Here it should be observed that the envoys have already claimed the Germans as 'brothers.' Other missions from Mulai Hafid are to visit Paris and London.

As regards the rival Sultans, the latest news from Morocco represents Mulai Hafid's star to be again in the ascendant after his recent entry into Mequinez amid the acclamations of the population. He is said to intend marching on Fez, where an equally enthusiastic reception awaits him. Abdul Aziz is at a discount at present, but the wheel of fortune may bring him to the top again as it has done before. The latest news is that he has abandoned his intention of marching on Marakesh and that his troops have again started from Rabat for Fez, but apparently the troops of Abdul Aziz, whenever they muster up resolution enough to start for anywhere, never get very far—never to their pretended destination. From the point of view of English and French interests, I am inclined to regard the present attitude of Germany towards Mulai Hafid as disquieting.

REVIVAL OF THE PRUSSIAN COURT SCANDALS.

When Herr Maximilian Harden, writing in the "Zukunft," 18 months ago, brought his indictment against what he described as the 'Camarilla' governing the Prussian Court and made such terrible allegations against the characters of its members he uncovered a sewer of scandal, the emanations from which still infect Berlin society. It will be remembered that Count Cuno von Moltke, one of the personages attacked in the "Zukunft" articles, brought an action for libel against Herr Harden, which was decided last October in the defendant's favour, but the Public Prosecutor appealed against this verdict and himself brought an action against Herr Harden which resulted in the latter being condemned last January to four months' imprisonment, against which sentence his appeal is now pending. Surprise was felt at the time that although Prince Philip Eulenburg had been even more grossly attacked than Count von Moltke in the "Zukunft" articles and had also been severely reprobated by Harden's counsel in Court, the Prince nevertheless did not bring any action for libel, but confined himself with making sworn declarations of innocence and followed the same course at the trial of Prince Bulow's libel action last November. Great capital was made out of these sworn statements by the Public Prosecutor at Herr Harden's second trial and the defendant was materially discredited by them. Thereupon a Bavarian newspaper in commenting upon Prince Eulenburg's failure to take proceedings to rehabilitate himself and upon Herr Harden having done nothing to force his adversary's hand, suggested that the Prince had bribed Herr Harden to remain silent. This insinuation was made the subject of an action for libel brought by Herr Harden against the Bavarian newspaper in question and the trial, which took place at Munich, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. This was doubtless due to the fact that in the course of the proceedings Herr Harden produced two witnesses who, after considerable pressure from the Judge, made highly incriminating admissions against Prince Eulenburg. The sworn evidence of these persons, one of whom was in the Prince's service, remained unshaken and was fully accepted by the Court. The evidence taken at the trial was immediately communicated to the Public Prosecutor in Berlin, who up to that time had professed complete faith in Prince Eulenburg's asseverations. But after the summing up of the Judge in the Munich trial the course to be followed by the Berlin authorities was clear enough. The two Bavarian witnesses, Riedl and Ernst by name, accompanied by police escort, were sent at once to Liebenberg Castle, the Prince's country seat near Berlin. There the witnesses were confronted with him with the result that the Prince, though somewhat seriously ill at the time, was arrested and after sleeping at the Castle that night with detectives on guard outside his bedroom door, was conveyed the following morning in an ambulance car to the Charite Hospital in Berlin. The charge against him is understood to be one of perjury. Bail to the extent of £35,000 has been offered by the Prince's counsel, but refused by the examining Magistrate.

On the morning of May 14 a Judicial Commission visited Prince Eulenburg at the Charite Hospital and demanded the keys of his desk at Liebenberg Castle in order to search for incriminating letters. The Prince became much agitated, and vigorously protested against an examination of his privat correspondence. He declared that no political letters were to be found at Liebenberg, for he had removed them elsewhere long ago. The Prince finally fainted. The Commission subsequently proceeded to Castle Liebenberg. Prince Eulenburg lived in almost feudal state at the Castle of Liebenberg, where he was extremely popular among his servants and retainers, who warmly defend their patron against the imputations made regarding him. For a number of years the Prince was regarded as one of the most influential and remarkable figures at the German Court, and was a politician of sufficient ability to fill the post of German Ambassador at the Austro-Hungarian Court for a period of two years. He was also a poet and composer of no mean order. His literary gifts were highly esteemed by the Emperor, who had a great liking for the Prince, and frequently visited Castle Liebenberg, where select parties and sometimes special fetes were arranged in his honour. Prince Eulenburg will now stand his trial in Berlin, it is supposed, on the charge of perjury as soon as ever he is medically declared to be physically fit to appear in the prisoners' dock. On this occasion there must inevitably be a re-hash of all the unsavoury evidence and details which marked the previous proceedings in this deplorable affair, but it is to be hoped that the Judge, following the course adopted at the second Harden trial, will order the sittings of the Court to be held "in camera."

THE POWERS AND CRETE.

It is officially announced that, owing to the confidence inspired by M. Zaimis, the High Commissioner, and his Administration, the Protecting Powers have decided upon the gradual withdrawal of the international troops from Crete. The international troops will be withdrawn in small detachments, the first of which will depart during this summer, the evacuation being completed within a year's time from the departure of the first contingent.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS.

The question of Macedonian reforms is still pending and does not make much headway. It is still very much a case of Great Britain "contra mundum," and according to the latest report, the latest Russian reply to Sir Edward Grey on the subject of the Macedonian reforms maintains in substance the original Russian proposals. The British Government is said to have reserved its liberty to make fresh proposals to the Powers.

Meanwhile the general condition of Macedonia is most deplorable. In fact, according to the latest issued British Blue Book, the number of murders for the first three months of 1908 were far higher than for the first three months of 1907. In 1907 no fewer than 1,768 persons lost their lives through violence, and most of them through murder. The Bulgarians killed 521 persons of whom 120 were their brother Bulgarians and 184 Greeks and Patriarchists. The Patriarchists killed 392 persons, of whom 320 were Bulgarians, and the troops killed 417 armed insurgents, of whom 236 were Bulgarians and 89 Greeks. In the earlier months of last year the Greek bands were the most active. The Greeks seem to be at present the most murderous of the contending nationalities. At Dragosh in January last they burnt four households, consisting of twenty-six people, alive, so that only one child of nine years of age escaped to tell the tale.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council appoints Monday, June 8, at 11 a.m. in the Council Chamber, Viceregal Lodge, for a meeting of the Council for making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. C. Turner and Rev. E. O'Neil are appointed ordinary, and the Hon. Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E, Maharaja of Darbhanga, honorary, Fellows of the Calcutta University.

The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, is extended to Upper Burma.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller is appointed Chairman of the Board of Management of the Indian Peoples Famine Trust during the absence from India of the Hon'ble Sir F. M. Maclean, Chief Justice, Bengal.

Major F. Joslen, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted furlough for one year.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Michael, Accountant-General, Punjab, is granted six months' combined leave; Mr. B. W. S. Adie officiating for him.

Mr. W. S. Kissan is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Burma.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Post Office.—Mr. H. A. Sams is confirmed as Post Master-General, 2nd Grade.

The services of Mr. W. T. Morrison, President, Factory Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay from the 3rd June.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Captain MacDonald, Supply and Transport Corps, is appointed Superintendent, Army Clothing Department.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Captain Brough, R. E., is granted combined leave for one year.

Surveys are sanctioned for a line of railway from Yerragudipadu to Nandyal, Madras Railway, and for an extension of the Thame-Tiwaripatti Railway survey *via* Padrauna to Captainganj.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was proceeded with in which Tribhovandass Purshotamdas Mangrolewalla, editor, printer, and publisher of the "Hind Swarajya" ("Indian Home Ruler") was charged under Sections 124 A and 153 A of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Kaderi, Oriental Translator to the Bombay Government, was cross-examined by the counsel for the defence, on the meaning of the passages in the translations of the articles complained of. Shouts of "Bande Mataram" were raised by people numbering about three hundred who had assembled in the Court to witness the proceedings. When cleared out of the Court, they assembled in the compound and raised repeated shouts of "Bande Mataram" for more than ten minutes. As they would not cease shouting, although repeatedly told to do so, they were cleared out of the compound and eight of the most boisterous among them were arrested.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

TRAIN WRECKING.

Accident Averted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The Government Railway police are investigating what appears to be a daring attempt to wreck a train near Khulna station, on the southern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

It appears that Mr. Belguard, a Permanent Way Inspector, while proceeding along the line, on the 23rd instant, came across an iron spike, which was placed across the rails, apparently for the purpose of wrecking a moving train. The spike was promptly removed, and the matter reported at the police station, which is about half mile from the spot where the spike was discovered.

TERRIFIC THUNDERSTORM.

St. Michael's School Struck.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 30.

A severe thunderstorm broke over Rangoon, yesterday afternoon, accompanied with torrential rain and vivid lightning and loud peals of thunder.

While the storm was at its height St. Michael's Boys' School, S. P. G., at Kemmendine, was struck by lightning, causing serious damage and injuries.

At the time, 300 boys and masters were marshalled up, preparatory to going into their classes, for the afternoon's session, when the lightning struck the building. It tore a great hole in the roof, travelled down two main pillars and entered the ground through the floor, completely shattering the two posts and tearing up the flooring in a frightful way. No less than 15 boys received a severe shock, rendering them unconscious, and they did not recover for some time.

Two boys were very seriously injured by some of the rafters of the roof falling on them. Medical aid was immediately summoned and the condition of the victims promptly attended to. One boy is not expected to live, in consequence of a falling rafter having struck him on the neck.

The exceptionally heavy rain that fell caused the whole town to be more or less inundated. Harmston's mammoth tent suffered material damage.

DOUBLE MURDER.

Innocent Victims.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 30.

A shocking double murder was perpetrated yesterday, just outside Cantonment limits and in His Highness the Nizam's Territory, when a Native Christian, named Stephen, at one time a catechist, took his two children, one a baby of 6 months and another a child of 5 years, to the Husain Saugar Tank bund, and deliberately threw both into deep water. He was just about to throw himself in when he was seized by a Moglai policeman. Both children were drowned.

Stephen, it is said, became incensed on returning home to find his wife nursing her illegitimate child. He will be tried in H. H. Nizam's courts, and in case of his being convicted on a capital charge, will suffer decapitation.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 31st May 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates, D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	31	12	35 p. m.	0	51
Suez	31	2	5 p. m.	0	37

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on land-line system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Monlmain route to Siam via Kanburi interrupted (29-5-08.)

THE Government of Western Australia are preparing a number of photographs of various localities in that State for advertising purposes in Ceylon. This is the first step, a Fremantle correspondent writes, in what there is reason to believe is an extensive scheme of advertising that that Government will undertake in Ceylon and India, with Colombo as headquarters.

So much has been said about the difficulty of obtaining protection for British trade-marks in Japan that it is only fair to give publicity to an instance to the contrary reported by the "Japan Chronicle." It seems that the popularity of certain Coventry cycles in Nagoya and neighbourhood led some persons in those districts to imitate the trade-mark, attaching the mark to other cycles. The sole agent in Japan for the Coventry firm discovered this, and immediately communicated with the proper authorities, with the result that within two days 26 persons were arrested by the Nagoya Police, after making a most thorough search.

THE CALCUTTA LIQUOR SHOPS.

Government Resolution.

The "Calcutta Gazette" contains the papers dealing with the number, location, and distribution of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors in Calcutta and the outlying suburbs.

The Government Resolution says:—

The Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06, in paragraph 240 of their Report, recommended that a local Committee should be appointed in Presidency towns to examine the number and location of shops for the sale of spirituous liquors. In noticing this recommendation the Government of India stated, in paragraph 5 of their Resolution No. 5086 Exc., dated the 15th August, 1907, that such a Committee might be suitably utilised for drawing up maximum and minimum scales of liquor shops to be licensed, and added that the Committee to be constituted might consist of (1) the Collector, the Excise Commissioner or other Chief Revenue officer; (2) the Commissioner of Police; (3) the Chairman of the Corporation; and (4) the Municipal Commissioner or Commissioners, for each Ward separately. The precise constitution of the Committee was, however, left to the discretion of the Local Government concerned.

THE SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

2. In accordance with these recommendations and after correspondence with the Chairman of the Corporation, the Government of Bengal appointed a local Committee.

The Committee were requested to report with regard to the "Calcutta area," that is the town of Calcutta and the outlying Municipal areas of Chitpur, Manicktolla, Howrah, and Bally, on the matters specified below:—

(i) The number of "on" and "off" retail licenses required for country and foreign spirit, respectively.

(ii) The location and distribution of shops.

(iii) The separation of country and foreign spirit shops.

(iv) The limit of retail sale.

(v) The hours of sale.

(vi) The question of structural defects in shops.

3. The Committee circulated questions to the Press and to selected representatives of the different communities in order to elicit an expression of opinion. They examined witnesses in public and inspected a large number of liquor shops, and have submitted their report to the Board of Revenue. Having obtained the advice of the Board of Revenue the Lieutenant-Governor now proceeds to deal with the Committee's recommendations.

AREA OF CALCUTTA.

4. The facts with regard to the liquor shops existing within the "Calcutta area" may first be stated. As defined in Section 4 of the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878, "the town of Calcutta" includes all places within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court. For the sake of administrative convenience, however, the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Excise Revenue, Calcutta, has been extended from time to time, and now comprises the area of the town proper as defined in the Act, the Suburbs of Calcutta so far as the police jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police extends, and the Municipal areas of Howrah and Bally; and the whole area is taken to be the "Calcutta district" for the purposes of the Excise law. The area thus described aggregates 53·6 square miles (viz, Calcutta town proper 7·9 square miles, suburbs 23·3 square miles, Howrah and Bally 11 square miles, and water area 11·4 square miles) with a population (in 1901) of 1,125,400.

Within this area 379 linceses in all for the sale of country spirits and imported liquors were sanctioned in the year 1907-08.

The details of these licenses are as follows:—

Licenses for the sale of country spirit	127
Licenses for the sale of country rum	5
Subsidiary licenses for the sale imported liquor held conjointly with the above	94
Licenses for the wholesale sale of imported liquor	52
Licenses for the retail sale of imported liquor ...	26
Combined licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of imported liquor	29
Hotel licenses	25
Restaurant licenses	20
Railway refreshment-room license	1
Total ...	379

The country spirit licenses were distributed as follows:—

Old town area of Calcutta, i. e, the are bounded by the Circular Road and the Chitpur Canal (population 542,686 in 1901). ...	52
Suburbs (population in 1901—406,458) ...	49
Howrah and Bally (united population in 1901—176,256)	26
Total	127

According to Municipal areas the country spirit shops were distributed as follows:—

Name of Municipality.	Population in 1901.	Number of country spirit shops.
Present Calcutta Municipality ...	876,007	91
Chitpur ...	40,750	6
Manicktolla ...	32,387	4
Howrah ...	157,594	22
Bally ...	18,662	4
Total ...	1,125,400	127

The subsidiary licenses for the sale of imported liquors were distributed as shown below:—

Calcutta Municipality...	80
Chitpur	3
Howrah	10
Bally	1
Total	94

Leaving out of account hotels and restaurants, it may be briefly stated that in 1907-08, 126 licenses were issued for the sale of country spirit (against 127 licenses approved, as one shop was not actually opened); 4* for the sale of country rum; and 198† for sale of imported liquors, making a total of 328. As, however, 94 subsidiary licenses for the sale of imported liquor were held in the respect of the premises licensed for the sale of country spirit or country rum, the number of shops actually licensed was 234. This number is exculsive of 73 tari shops and 6 pachwai licenses, which were not included in the scope of the Committee's inquiry.

SEPARATION OF COUNTRY AND FOREIGN SPIRIT SHOPS.

Of the matters discussed in the Report now under review, the question of separation of sale of country spirit and imported spirit may first be considered. The Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 were emphatic in their recommendation that the system of conjoint sale, which obtains only in a few Provinces, and in this Province only in Calcutta, should be prohibited, and the Government of India in paragraph 22 of their Resolution No. 2995 Exc., dated 16th May 1907, expressed their agreement in this recommendation.

The reasons with induced the Indian Excise Committee to come to this conclusion are stated in paragraphs 109, 110, 121 and 221 of their Report, where they observe that it is not the policy of Government to allow imported liquors to become articles of common consumption among the Indian population, and that their sale should be limited to places where there is a European, Eurasian, Parsi, or other population that uses them. They deprecated the affording of facilities for consumption of foreign liquor to the Indian middle classes who are not usually addicted to liquour. The Indian Excise Committee further held that if foreign and country liquor are allowed to be sold on the same premises, there is danger of that which pays lower duty being substituted for that which pays higher duty. They noticed the Calcutta arrangements, and expressed the opinion that it would be found possible, without any increase in the total number of licenses, to retain the small number of shops required for sale of foreign liquor on the premises.

On the other hand, the Calcutta Committee observe on this question that upon general principles they see no objection to the vend of country spirit and foreign spirit on the same premises. In their opinion the separation proposed by the Indian Excise Committee could not be effected in Calcutta without increasing the number of liquor shops to an undesirable extent. After full inquiry the Committee find no reason to believe that liquor paying a lower rate of duty is in fact substituted for that paying a higher rate, nor do they think such a proceeding likely to be adopted by vendors with any measure of success, as consumers can easily discriminate between the two kinds of liquor. In order to diminish temptations to certain sections of the community the Committee suggest the following modifications of the present system, *viz.*:—

(a) That in localities where the consumption of foreign liquor is confined to certain sections of the Indian middle classes, licenses for "on" consumption of imported liquor should not be issued;

(b) That a subsidiary license to sell foreign spirit (i.e. a license to sell both by the glass and by the bottle) which is now given on application to any country spirit vendor should only be granted in those localities where there exists a bona fide demand for imported liquor to an extent that requires a source of legitimate supply;

(c) That a foreign spirit license alone should be granted in localities frequented mostly by European, Eurasians, Chinamen and others, who are not in the habit of taking country spirit.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts these recommendations, which are supported by the Board of Revenue and effect will be given to them. It is understood, however, that the local communities are so much intermixed, specially in the urban area, that even very full compliance with these recommendations may not lead to large reductions of licences in addition to the absolute abolition of shops to be effected in accordance with recommendations to be noticed later.

NUMBER OF "ON" AND "OFF" RETAIL LICENSES.

The Lieutenant-Governor has noticed that while the Excise Commissioner has agreed with the other members of the Committee in the expediency of abolishing 11 country spirit shops for reasons specified in each case, he has expressly dissented from any general finding as to the total number of shops being in excess of the requirements of the Calcutta area, and he recommends that in cases where population has been displaced and removed to new localities reasonable facilities should be afforded to the drinking population by establishing new shops in the newly popnlated areas. Each case where a proposal is made for establishment of a new shop must have individual consideration with reference to the needs of the population, the distances from the nearest existing shops and any reasonable objections brought forward. In his note of dissent, Mr. Geake appears to have fully established his contention that, as regards the total number of country spirit shops, Calcutta compares favourably with the other lage cities of India. The total number of country spirit shops in the Calcutta area was reduced from 137 to 127 in the year 1905, and the number of such shops now licensed in the town proper is less than it was forty-five years ago when the population was much smaller.

FUTURE LICENCING ARRANGEMENTS.

With regard to future requirements, the Committee have suggested that sometimes before the conclusion of each settlement a similiar committee should sit in public and decide all objections to existing shops and all applications for few shops, and that the proposed tribunal should be responsible for the decision of all questions relating to the number, location, and distribution of shops. Certain provisions have been inserted in the Excise Bill now under the consideration of the Government of India with regard to the publication of lists of shops for the sale of spirits and the disposal of objections to such shops. The suggestion of the present Committee will be further considered after receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the Excise Bill.

LOCATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF SHOPS.

(10) In connection with the question of the location and distribution of shops, the Calcutta Committee have formulated proposals in paragraph 10 of their Report in order to secure the establishment of shops on sites which are unobjectionable from the points of view of sanitation and temperance. It is often difficult in practice to secure sites for liquor shops which are free from objection; and the Committee therefore propose the acquisition of suitable sites and the construction of the necessary buildings by Government or by the Calcutta Corporation for use by licensed vendors on payment of rent. A similar proposal was made by the Commissioner of Excise in the year 1905, but it was not favourably received by the Board of Revenue on the ground that it is desirable to avoid the odium which might attach to closer association of Government with the liquor traffic. Since then the Indian Excise Committee have drawn attention, in paragraph 194 and 237 of their Report to the obstacles resultant from the auction system in the way of necessary changes of sites of shops, structural alterations and sanitary arrangements. The Government of India deal with these paragraphs of the Indian Excise Committee's Report, in paragraph 13 of their Resolution No. 2997 Exc., dated 16th May, 1907, and in paragraph 6 of their Resolution No. 5086 Exc., dated 15th August, 1907. In this first cited Resolution the Government of India refer to the steps taken by the Government of Burma for the acquisition in Rangoon of sites capable of being used as country liquor shops, and remark that a similar course could, if necessary, be adopted in other large towns.

The local Committee observe that the most striking defects in the country liquor shops in Calcutta at present are insufficient space and an absence of light and air, and that it is hopeless under present circumstances to expect either landlords or tenants to make the necessary improvements. They are, therefore, of opinion that the only way to secure premises free from objection on sanitary grounds is to construct them at the public expense. The Lieutenant-Governor will await further information before deciding that the precedent of the Rangoon town should be followed in Calcutta. It is observed that one member of the Committee has expressed dissent from the recommendation made by the majority on the grounds (1) that the cases of difficulty in securing sites are not numerous, and (2) that the acquisition of sites by Government would involve permanent location of a shop in a site which might become objectionable owing to the development of the locality. The Superintendent of Excise Revenue, however, has furnished many instances of difficulty experienced by licences in obtaining side, and it is clear that this difficulty stands in the way of the structural arrangements of shops. The other objection is met by the answer that Government would order discontinuance of the use of acquired premises for sale of liquor when the altered conditions of a locality so require. The object in view is to minimise temptation, mitigate nuisance, and facilitate control and supervision and to prevent landlords from intercepting an undue share of the profits of the monopoly of supply of liquor. In view of the strong recommendation of the Calcutta Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to receive proposals from the Board in special cases for construction, at the cost of Government, of a certain number of model buildings to be used as liquor shops. Care should be taken to select the least objectionable sites for the construction of such buildings and if, in course of time, the sites become unsuitable for liquor shops owing to change of local conditions, the buildings would cease to be used as such.

* Exclusive of one shop closed during the year 1907-1908.

† Exclusive of four shops for retail sale closed during the year 1907-1908.

A PLEA FOR THE BORDER PATHANS.

Involuntary Outlaws.

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson writes in the "Morning Post" (London):

Will you allow me to put before your readers, among whom I trust is Viscount Morley, the statesman entrusted with the general direction of the Government of India, the hard case of the Pathan clansmen of the Indian border? I have before me a map of the North-West Frontier Province published in 1903 by the Surveyor-General of India. It represents a region as large as Scotland, stretching from the Hindu Kush Mountains on the north to a point below Dera Ismail Khan on the south, a distance of some four hundred miles. It averages about a hundred miles in breadth from the Indus, which very roughly speaking forms its eastern boundary, to the frontier of Afghanistan, which is its western boundary. This great province is divided down the middle by a zig-zag line representing the administrative frontier of India. To the west and north of this dividing line lies the larger part of the whole province. That portion of the country forms the home of the border Pathans. It is throughout a mountainous country, the lowlands being all in the eastern portion, enclosed within the Indian administrative frontier. The western, or highland region, contains the homes of the Swatis, the Mohmands, the Afridis, the Zakka Khel, the clans of of Tirah and the Waziris, into all of which within recent times British troops have made punitive raids.

The hard case of the Pathans, who live in this province outside the administrative frontier, is that they are all, by no fault of their own outlaws. They are denied the blessings of civilisation.

A CONTRAST.

Within the administrative border men go about unarmed. They are protected by the forces of the Indian Government, which keeps troops and police to sustain its laws and to maintain order. Persons, accused of crimes receive fair trial and, if found guilty, due punishment. There are Courts to settle disputes between man and man; roads for traffic; railways for communication with the rest of the world. There are schools for the children, doctors and medicines for the sick. There is work for able-bodied men who may make roads, railways, and bridges, or find employment as policemen or postmen. Traders have opportunities for buying and selling under the protection of a Government that is no respecter of persons. The farmer is secure in his labour and can safely store his crops in harvest time or take them to market by road or rail. In that eastern strip of the province a man has some opportunity of developing his powers and of spending to profit the leisure which results from regular work.

But on the western side of the administrative border, in the highlands where the clansmen live, there is no Government, no Administration, no police, no peace. There is no railway, no road, no school, no doctor. In the absence of a Government and an Administration every man has to be his own protector. Accordingly the houses are groups of huts enclosed in forts. All the men go armed, and half their time is spent in attempting to settle with the bullet and the knife what is settled for their neighbours on the plains by the magistrates and the police. Some of them are little better than savages. On the slopes of the Takt-i-Suliman you may meet a skin-clad Pathan, with a musket in his hand, whose eyes have the restless glance of a hunted beast, a look unknown in lands of law and order.

Why do the dwellers in the plains receive so much care from the Government of India while the highlanders, who are every bit as good men—indeed, most European travellers often think them a very fine race—are denied every benefit which Government can confer except the punitive raid and the fine imposed as a penalty upon a clan that has vented the spirits of its young men in some foray into the lowlands?

A QUESTION FOR STATESMEN.

Have any of our statesmen ever given a single hour's thought to the welfare of the Pathan clans? We have troubled our minds about Russia, whose borders are as far from the Pathan hills as those of Austria from our island. Our apprehensions of Russia have led us to recognise and subsidise the Amir of Kabul and to help him to establish his power and his dynasty. But we have forbidden him to govern these clans and refuse to govern them ourselves. On what grounds? There is a party whose speakers say that to govern the clans would be "annexation" and who regard "annexation" as an ugly word. But when we send an army corps or a division into one of their valleys, at the expense of the Indian taxpayer, for we can never recover the costs from the poor highlanders, why should we leave no traces but corpses, burnt crops, and burnt houses? At little more expense we might every time have left behind us roads and bridges, which the highlanders would have valued and used until the next punitive raid, which the roads would have made easier for our troops. Can it be that apprehension of the Russians, beyond that furthest border of Afganistan, makes us afraid of giving the clans the roads which would be the beginnings of civilisation? We have sent them General Lockhart and General Willcocks, who have crushed them and harried them. They respect these fine officers, but can hardly be expected to love us for sending them. But if we had sent them General Wade they would have said "God bless him."

After the conclusion of the Tirah Expedition the policy of the Government was laid down by Lord George Hamilton, then Secretary of State for India, to the effect that there was to be no interference with the "independence" of the tribes. That is still the policy of the Government. The "independence of the tribes" is one of those fine sounding abstract phrases by which politicions deceive themselves and their hearers. It is a clock or an excuse for shirking a plain duty and for not doing what ought to be done because to do right would involve taking the trouble to face the actual facts. The country for whose people I am pleading contains a dozen or a score of tribes each of which occupies an area about equal to that of an English county. Its ruggedness varies from that of the Highlands of Scotland to that of the Pyrenees or the Alps. These are conditions which have always precluded political unity developed from within. For no one clan can acquire the resources which would be necessary to enable it to assert supremacy over the others. The affairs of each tribe, so far as they are managed at all, are arranged by a "jirgah" or committee of headmen, subject to the approval of the general body of the tribesmen. Industry, agriculture, and trade are rudimentary, and personal quarrels, feuds, and vendettas fill up a large place in the lives of the people. The natural connection between highlands and lowlands is interrupted by the existence of the administrative border whereby the highlanders tend to be shut up in their hills and to be deprived of the benefits of normal intercourse with their lowland neighbours, although in the winter many of them come down with their flocks and herds to the plains. But as in their mountains the King's writ does not run they can have no credit in the lowlands, for a defrauded creditor would have no redress against them.

The humane course is to open to these people the doors of civilisation and progress, which can be done at less expense to India than the cost of the interminable punitive expeditions so soon as the Indian Government is instructed by a Secretary of State that it has duties towards the highlanders which can never be fulfilled by the attempt to ignore their existence.

A Government which meant well by these people would construct a network of good roads through their mountains. There might very well, in the first instance, be military roads—that is, roads so laid out as to follow the crests or shoulders of the hills rather than the defiles. When I was in the Khyber Pass, I was much struck with the way in which the native women used the stone cistern which had been set up by the road-side, and which saved them many a weary tramp for water. I am certain that metal roads and cisterns at the villages would be welcomed throughout these highlands, and I suspect that many of the Pathans would welcome also the wages they could earn in helping to make the roads.

TO USE THE HEADMEN.

At the same time the principal head men, if recognised by the Government and assured of support, would be willing to take some reponsibility for the maintenance of order in their districts. The Pathans like other people want to live and to be well off. Roads would put them in communication with each other and with the towns of the lowlands, would give them markets where they could sell and buy. If by some water-course with a perennial stream a mill were set up at which the people could have their corn ground its erection might convince them that the Government intended them no harm.

There is no need to meddle with their affairs, but there should be known to every clan an officer with whom they may communicate and whose advice, assistance and, in case of need, decision they may ask for. The pretence that their country is No Man's Land, and that the Indian Government has no interest in it except to keep the peace of the lowlands by great raids into the hills, should be abandoned. In short the tribesmen should be treated as civilised beings, and they will become civilised. For the last forty years they have been treated by the Government as though they were savages, and the consequence is that the state of their country is less satisfactory both to themselves and to the Indian Government than it was at the time of the annexation of the Punjab.

Many years ago I was privileged to visit some portions of the country about which I am writing, to have some slight intercourse with its people, and some glimpses into their character and the conditions in which they live.

Like all other Englishmen who have been in contact with the Border Pathans, I could not but have kindly feelings towards them, and now when once more they are regarded as enemies I wish to plead their cause. They have suffered from English theories of strategy and of high policy. If in regard to them our statesmen will dismiss from their minds strategical and political theories and consider simply the welfare of the Pathans themselves, they will have little difficulty in initiating a policy which will make punitive raids a thing of the past.

"THE ONLY PLAN."

Commenting on this letter "A Frontier Officer" writes:—

Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's "Plea for the Border Pathans" will be welcomed by many who like myself have had practical experience of the North-West Frontier of India. Nothing short of the recognition of our responsibilities beyond the Administrative border and the enforcement of peace and order up to the Durand boundary will do away with the present unsatisfactory state of things.

I received my training under the late Sir R. Sandeman, and for many years was occupied in carrying out his principles and in maintaining order among the wild tribes of the Southern Sulaimans. The system began among Baluches, but was successfully extended to the Pathan tribes of Zhob, Thal Chotihali, and the Takht Sulaiman—tribes not less wild and unmanageable than Waziris, Afridis, Orakzais, and Mohmands. No one who understands the question doubts that the system can be successfully carried out among them also. Sir Harold Deane and the officers of the North-West Frontier Province are as capable of carrying out such a scheme as of administering the Kurram Valley or Lower Swat, and no doubt would do so with success if called upon by Government.

But if the task were once begun it must be perservered in till accomplished. Is it too much to hope for a [Government with sufficient intelligence and firmness to carry out the only plan worthy of a civilised Administration?

THE REVERSE OF THE SHIELD.

Writing to the London "Times" "Nearchus" says:—

Your Military correspondent, in his article on the Indian frontier, says that we need a Pitt "with the courage, tenacity, and judgment required for closing the book of frontier war." He thinks the Mohmands would not have risen if we had not withdrawn "furtively" from the Bazar Valley. The only inference is that he holds that Sir James Willcocks and his force should have stayed in that arid wilderness.

It is just as well that the public should realize the almost inevitable result of an attempt to occupy the border as far as the Durand line. It would imply a plunge into a sea of difficulties greater that those which confront France in Morocco. It would further involve a war with Afghanistan, for the Amir would unquestionably believe that our advance was a prelude to the occupation of his country. The horizon of some of our military authorities is not bounded even by the Durand line. Sir Ian Hamilton, for instance, in a recent book contended—of course, as

THE BENGALI BABU.

Clerks Who are Stirring Up India.

MR. WESTON STERNE, in "Daily Express," writes:—The title itself is a prefix, denoting a man of education and position. It corresponds pretty nearly to the English prefix "Mr." Indeed, a little time ago some of the younger generation of Babus formed a league in Calcutta which was sworn to address all Europeans as "Mister,' in order to emphasise the Babu's dislike of the use of his own title without the accompaniment of his name. In spite of their efforts, however, it is unlikely that the Anglo-Indian custom of addressing every Babu simply as "Babu" will ever be altered. No discourtesy is intended by it, and the older generation, who respect and like the Sahib, and are liked and respected in turn by him, have never shown any objection to the practice.

There is no mistaking the Babu. He wears a dress peculiar to himself, unkindly branded by the late G. W. Steevens as "the most indecent dress in the world." It consists of a startling combination of Eastern and Western ideas, and in this respect is wholly characteristic of its wearer.

IN EVERY PROVINCE.

There are Babus, of course, in every Province in India, for in every Province there are universities, and the university is the incubator which hatches the Babu. But the most typical Babu comes from Calcutta, and the Bengali Babu has made his way all over India, not only in Government service, but also in trade and commerce. The head of the Bengali Babu is sleek, well-oiled, and neatly curled and brushed. The upper part of his person is mostly Western. He wears a European shirt, with studs, collar, and tie according to individual taste, covered with a coat of European make. Over this he throws a shawl, like a Scotch shepherd.

From the waist downwards he is Oriental. The shirt flaps loose and unconfined in the breeze. His legs are swathed in a dhoti, a strip of linen which combines the advantages of a sporan and a loin-cloth, leaving a portion of each thigh and the calves of the legs bare. Down below, the Occident is represented again by socks with suspenders, and patent-leather shoes. These last are an invariable adornment of every Babu. The head is bare, scorning hat and turban altegether, and this heterogeneous costume is completed by the adjunct of a common black European umbrella.

He is, above all things, a clerk. His weapon is the pen. In all other matters he is timid and retiring; with a pen in his hand he is a very Paladin. In the multitude of figures and calculations his soul rejoices. The compilation of tables of statistics is his keenest joy. The accumulation of notes and the multiplication of documents are his delight. Such exercises, in his mind, marks his superiority to the uneducated, and constitute his invaluableness to his employers.

FRANKENSTEIN OF ADMINISTRATION.

The most annoying feature about Babudom is that we have made it for ourselves. It is the result of our craze for bestowing the supposed advantages of Western education on the subtle East. Now we have this hybrid monster to nourish and support. The thought of the modern Babu is squeezed from Mill, Burke, and Herbert Spencer, absorbed and assimilated from cheap text-books during the progress of his sojourn at the university. We have switched him off from his natural development and set him to stumble in our speech amid his Oriental ways and surroundings. His phrases are magnificently absurd, and his quaint turns of garbled talk are a never ceasing pleasure.

There never was a creature who knew our language so well and spoke it so badly as the Bengali Babu. I was once privileged to read the explanation offered by a postmaster to the Deputy Commissioner of his district to account for a delay in the arrival of the mail. At one point the mail-bags had to cross a river which was in flood, and the boat that conveyed them had been capsized The Babu postmaster concluded a glowing account of what he termed "this fright-some disaster" with the following sentence:—

"I can only attribute, sir, the uncomfortableness that eventuated to the swollen condition of the river taking advantage of the imperfection of the boat."

A condition taking advantage of an imperfection is precisely the kind of metaphysical situation that interests a Babu. On another occasion a Babu, in describing the precise distance of one place from another, determined, as all Babus are, to show his mastery of our language and his recondite knowledge of its idioms, put the matter thus:

"It is not more, your honour, than a matter of three miles. That is, of course, your honour will apprhend as the cock crows."

LIMITATIONS OF VISION.

The Babu, with his inflated self-consciousness and his sesquipedalian fluency, is an ideal vehicle for the dissemination of sedition. Mistaking rodomontade for eloquence and sentimentality for reason, he is a living exemplar of the adage with regard to the dangers of a little knowledge. Discipline to him spells tyranny, and liberty is, in his judgment commensurate with licence.

Cradled in the fantastic philosophy of the encyclopædists, fed full with the pabulum of false patriotism, we have taught him to read without teaching him to think. When we further let him listen to such leaders in political wisdom as Mr. Keir Hardie and Sir Henry Cotton, can we wonder altogether that he mistakes them for the Cromwells and the Gracchi that we have taught him to admire?

The Bengali Babu at present threatens, like the Private Secretary, to be quite cross with us, and to give us a sharp knock with his bath-bun. When his buns become bombs, it is time to deal with him with swift and merciless severity.

In spite of his shirt and his patent-leather shoes, he is an Oriental to the marrow, and must be handled accordingly. Once he has learnt the beautiful inconsistency that has dominated his education he will join his truest friends in advocating its reconstruction and reform.

FORTUNE-TELLER'S TRICK.

Recently a fortune-teller, named Rachael Salomon, was consulted by a bed-ridden French farmer at Charost (Cher) as to the best way of getting rid of a chronic disease with which he was afflicted.

After examining the farmer, Salomon told him that in eight days he would be able to get up and dance a polka, but that it was necessary that he should sleep for a week on a hundred gold coins, which must be placed under his mattress. At her suggestion, the farmer converted all his securities into gold, which, in the presence of the entire family, Salomon seemed to place in a box. Then, having sealed the box she bade them all kneel down, with their backs turned to her whilst she proceeded to hide it.

After following the woman's instructions for a week, without result, the farmer decided to take out the box. He found that all it contained was a piece of putty.

Rachael Salomon was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with a 5,000fr. (£200) fine, at Bourges Assizes on Thursday.

THE TAILOR AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The "Tailor and Cutter" has the following amusing notes on the dress depicted in the pictures shown at the Academy Exhibition:—

First of all we wish to express our appreciation of the manner in which many of the pictures are painted, and especially so of the larger number of military and naval uniforms, Court dress, Sheriffs and other robes, as well as the more fantastic styles of eighteenth century dress. These examples suffice to show, says the "Tailor and Cutter", that artists can paint dress if they will; but it seems a little absurd that a man must dress himself up in brilliant hues if he has to have reasonable justice done to his clothes. The nearer approach a man makes to a milliner's shop, the more likely is he to have his clothes properly painted, which, after all, seems to show that the artist is quite willing and able to pay attention if there is only enough red, blue, and yellow; but if he is called upon to paint black, brown, grey, or any other neutral tint, he cannot or will not do it.

The Hon. John Collier, however, shows that he, at any rate, can paint a suit of brown, and in doing so make it one of the most telling parts of the picture, without in the slightest way distracting attention from the figure. In the picture, "Sentence of Death," we have a young man attired in the most refined style. He is wearing a lounge suit of neat brown cloth. The details of jacket, vest and trousers are all indicative of the work of a high-class firm, and certainly suggest a young man of culture, refinement, and such prospects as are generally considered to make life worth living. He is seated in a chair in the consulting-room of a physician. The black garments of the latter are partly hidden by the chair. . . . It is truly a work of art, and we unhesitatingly say that the attention which has been paid to the young gentleman's clothes has played a most important part in achieving this end.

On the other hand, there are many canvases that are covered with black or brown smudges, with a painting of a man's head and hands distributed in various parts. The vast majority of the garments are "without form, and void." They are bereft of of their buttons; they are innocent of seams; buttonholes are not worth noticing, and even the pose is in many cases of the most extraordinary nature. It would almost seem that the vast majority of sitters were prevailed upon to sit for their portrait in a suit of black, and in order to make this dead colour still more hideous, the painter has decided to ignore everything that would give it relief, or impart life. But stay! There are a few others which were not quite so bad. And these were those which displayed a more or less fancy vest; and although these were by no means perfect in all cases, yet they did show the full quota of buttons and button-holes, varying from five to seven, the regulation number of pockets, the stitching on the edge, and other details. These were, in nearly every instance, of the S. B. no collar style, with long pointed corners, and the bottom button invariably worn unfastened. It was pleasing to note that there was an absence of any eccentricty either in material or style, which is quite in keeping with our experience of present-day taste.

At last something new is shown in trousers, and seeing that this unique style is portrayed on no less a personage than the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., it should command attention. This consists of scolloped bottoms, with the effect that a decided point appears at the bottom, of the leg seam, which would, of course, be repeated at the side seam. A careful study of this picture shows that both topsides and undersides are hollowed, with the result that where the top and underside may be imagined to join, there is a point. We say "imagined," for there is no other evidence of a seam. Here is a leading statesman portrayed in black somethings, which, by the general outline, we imagine is intended to be a black frock coat suit. There is not a button on it; it is innocent of button-holes, and, as for seams, lapels, and such-like trifles, the artist will have none of them. True, there is a suggestion of a watch chain looped across from one pocket to the other of the waistcoat, and that, with a few crease in the trousers, is all that relieve the yards of black. His characteristic attitude of clutching the crease-row of his coat with his left hand is indicated; but without any trace of a lapel. The coat reaches well below the knee, and is certainly much longer than is generally worn. In contrast to this we note the striking portrait of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. He is attired in a Guard's forck with braided fronts, the details of which are sufficiently shown to convey a fair idea of what the wearer has on. True, this painting is far from perfect, but, as a sample of impressionist portraiture, it is a good one, and shows that this artist can give the features of garments when he wishes to.

One of the most striking pictures of the year is that of the Acadamy Council, consisting of twelve famous painters and one sculpter. Their clothing is a very miscellaneous lot, and suggests the words of an old rhyme which said something about "Rags and tags and silken gowns." As a sample of trousers, they are about the worst lot we have seen; they are, with one exception, devoid of pattern, and it would seem as if three of the number had been so ashamed of them as to cover them up with rugs. We do not wonder artists dislike trousers if their own look like these. Still, their coats and vests are not much better. There are in this immense picture green vests, brown vests, black vests, spotted vests, gay young friskers and staid old plodders. There are black coats with white buttons, and black coats without buttons at all. Clearly, they are all imbued with the Bohemian spirit, and we certainly cannot compliment them on their dress. Even the proverbial velvet jacket is absent, and one is not surprised that, with a council of thirteen who dress in this style, so many poor specimens of portraiture should be placed on the walls.

DURING an electoral meeting at St. Etienne, in France, M. Vincent, the Mayor of La Ricamarie, a Socialist, was stabbed three times. His condition (adds Reuter) is serious.

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BY THE WAY.

SCOTLAND'S SLAVES.

When Mr. Keir Hardie lightly calls the artisans of Manchester indentured slaves, it must be remembered that he is a native of a land in which slavery was legal and common until modern times. Many people still living can tell of men and women whom they knew in childhood who were born slaves and lived as slaves—in Scotland. The miners of coal and salt were slaves to a man—and woman, aye woman, for women did the most degrading part of the labour, the carrying of the loads from the mines to the surface. Once they took service at a mine they became the bondservants of their employer. They could not legally quit his service; if they did quit, they were pursued and taken back. Robert Chambers has recorded the case of a collier living near Glasgow who had been bartered by his master for a pony. This is the history, not of the Middle Ages but of the latter part of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteeth.

SCOTS WHA HAE SLAVED.

Sir Archibald Geikie is one of the men who can remember Scotsmen and Scotswomen who were born slaves. When, in 1772, the Court of King's Bench declared that slavery could not exist in Great Britain there were at the time hundreds of slaves in Scotland, who were bought and sold as part of the works on which they and their forebears were employed. Three years later an Act was passed to abolish Scottish slavery. It decreed that all colliers under twenty-one were to be free in seven years from that date. Those between twenty-one and thirty-five were to be released after ten years. Men between thirty-five and forty-five were to have their freedom after seven years, provided that each had in the meantime secured the services and instructed in the art and mystery of his calling an apprentice of at least eighteen years of age. But, as freedom could not be gained without a legal declaration from sheriffs, who had to be waited upon in the towns, slavery continued, and even after the Act of 1799 absolutely abolishing villainage, men remained fast-bound to employers who had advanced them money.

A MILITARY DEFINITION.

Do religious difficulties vex the soul of officers enlisting Terriers? The question was a perplexing one at times when differences of creed sharply divided the masses. To a captain of Chester Militia came a Wellington in the rough. What was his religion? The man did not seem quite able to define it. "Are you a Protestant?" asked the captain. "Noa." "Are you a Catholic?" "Noa." "Then what in the name of goodness are you—a heathen?" asked the puzzled officer. "Noa, I'm a Puseyite," answered the embryo field-marshal. The captain was not himself clear as to what this meant, but after inquiry he ordered that the man should be sent to the Catholic service in the morning and to the Protestant in the afternoon.

PLEDGE AND FULFILMENT.

Candidates at the current by-elections may be plagued by more leagues and associations than ever candidates knew before, but at least they are spared the necessity of promising rewards such as their predecessors had to promise. O'Connell used to tell of a man who claimed a reward from a member of the Loftus family, for whom he had voted at one election thirteen times, under as many different names. The prize was to be a sergeantcy in the artillery. When the time came for fulfilment, Lord Loftus found himself unable to carry out his promise, inasmuch as it required six years' service to qulify a man for the rank. "Does it require six years to qualify him for a lieutenancy?" asked Lord Loftus. "Certainly not," he was answered. "Well, make him a lieutenant, then," said Loftus. And, according to O'Connell, the young man was made a lieutenant, for no other reason than that he was not fit to be a sergeant.

A FASCINATING THEORY.

The English-speaking world has just received its translation of the great Swedish chemist and philosopher, Syante Arrhenius's theory of the origin of life upon our planet. He believes that life is universally diffused, constantly being emitted from all inhabitable worlds in the form of tiny spores, which wander through space for years, or for ages, for some few of them to reach a body which, like our own earth, has reached the habitable stage. The "Times" declares the theory startling and novel. It is hardly novel. The theory was propounded years ago by Lord Kelvin. When Pasteur and Lord Lister had demonstrated that life proceeds from life, from nothing but life, that there is no such thing in nature as spontaneous generation, then Lord Kelvin went a step, and a big step, further. Whence, he asked, came life upon this earth? He believed that the first germs of life were brought to this world by fragments of matter detached from other worlds, in which life had previously existed. There must, he thought, be countless seed-bearing meteors moving about through space, and some of them may have reached our planet. The hypothesis that life originated on this earth through moss-grown fragments from the ruins of another world might seem wild and visionary, he admitted; all that he would maintain was that it is not unscientific. After which there is Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace to be consulted.

WEEKLY DOSE OF THEATRE.

Dr. Cyril Maude, with that delightful light-heartedness which characterises his acting, prescribes a dose of theatre going once a week as a tonic. Putting aside the question of expense, the prescription has much to recommend it. A weekly visit to the theatre would rescue the wheels of life from that deadly rut into which they so easily glide, would open the eyes of the mind purge our affections with pitty and sorrow as the old Greeks put it, and spring-clean the cobwebs of self centesed narrowness which clog the corners of our brains. As Mr. Cyril Maude himself remarked, the chief obstacle is expense. A truly far sighted country would reduce the rents and rates and taxes of all the theatres and endow the management to such an extent that seats could be had for a nominal sum. In most of the German cities the theatre is infinitely chaper than in London, and even the opera is within reach of humble purses, with the result that German taste for good music is superior to our own.

A WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT.

Another clock made by Mr. Scott records the movements of Jupiter and his satellites as seen through a telescope, and a third, a solar clock, shows the difference between solar and Greenwich mean time for every day of the year, and also the sun's apparent deviations in right ascension. The construction of all three clooks is a tribute to the mason-astronomer-inventor's genius, coupled with a rare patience and persistence in research and experiment. Mr. Scott was born in Midlem, near Selkirk, fiftynine years ago, and only after he was thirty-seven did he discover his bent for astronomy. The extraordinary meteoric display that occurred in 1866 set him thinking about the mysteries of the heavens, and he pursued his studies practically unaided. His astronomicial clocks are no less remarkable for their mechanical ingenuity than for their scientific value.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE CUCKOO.

The cuckoo, of all British spring migrants, is preeminently the most popular harbinger of spring, and he is listened for towards the end of April with an eagerness that is not shown in the case of any of our other arrivals, either earlier or later, unless it be the nightingale which is more local in its appearances. The cuckoo, arriving in the South and South-East of England from the middle to the end of April, becomes very generally distributed over the country, and this year, in spite of the extraordinary nature of the April weather, was no exception from the rule, for the cheery song if song the constant reiteration of the notes "cuck-oo" can be called, was evident nearly everywhere during the last days of the inclement month. The hurrying screaming swift and the crepuscular nightjar, whose purring note vibrates in the still air of the summer twilight have both arrived with the last wave of cuckoos; but these, the real harbingers of summer, pass unnoticed by those who are not naturalists, for to them the note of the popular cuckoo is the final word in the spring migration of birds, the eagerly awaited proof of the arrival of the verdant, blossoming springtime. "What matter the screaming of the swift, the purring of the nightjar, the soft cooing of the turtle-dove! We have our cuckoo!" So say the large majority of our country folk. Little wonder is it, then, that for ages past superstition after superstition has been woven around the bird and been handed down from generation to generation, until at the present day, not only in England but in every country in Europe, there is no other species about which so many popular tales are told as the cuckoo.

The cock birds are supposed to arrive first, but it is not until the arrival of the females a few days later that the song is properly heard. It is in the amorous competition of pairing that the characteristic notes of the cock bird are heard to best advantage, in the loudly voiced contest that would apparently seem to carry victory to the strongest-lunged suitor; for when the pairing is over and the work of depositing the eggs in the chosen nests of the unfortunate foster-parents finished, the male cuckoo begins to lose his voice, his calls get out of tune, and he frequently stutters out the first note in a hoarser fashion than in the heyday of his "amours," untill by the end of June he relapses into silence. His stay in our islands is of an exceedingly short duration, for he takes his departure Southward once again about the middle of July, deserting the youngsters that have been so well-tended by many species of self-sacrificing, hard-working foster-parents. It is no easy job for a pair of small birds to keep a young cuckoo satisfied, leaving him to find his way across the seas to Africa later in the year.

THE CHOICE OF A NEST.

There has been a great deal of mystery, and there is still in some quarters much mystery, as to how the cuckoo places the egg in the nest of another species; for, compared with the size of the usual nest chosen, the bird is itself out of all proportion, and it is hardly likely that such a pugnacious species as the robin, for instance, would allow a bird of that size, and of such a hawk-like appearance, deliberately to approach its nest for the purpose of laying an egg therein without a serious fight. As a general rule, too, it will be observed that the nest usually chosen is so situated and so built that it would be quite an impossibility for a cuckoo to lay its egg in the nest. The act of foisting the egg on to the chosen foster-parents has very seldom been witnessed, for the hen cuckoo proceeds with the utmost caution in her operations. The nest wherein the fraud is about to be perpetrated is not left to chance, but is deliberately chosen beforehand; the egg is deposited on the ground, and then carried in the beak by the unnatural parent and inserted into the nest. There is a very widespread belief that the hen cuckoo will lay an egg to resemble the eggs of the nest she has chosen for her own egg so that it may be unnoticed, but this cannot be accepted as a fact. It is true that there is frequently a certain resemblance between the egg of the cuckoo and the eggs of the foster parent, and there is a strong reason for supposing that this is a result of heredity; the one line of family of cuckoos which happened to lay eggs resembling in some degree those of some one other species unconsciously choosing that species always as foster-parents, nature having by natural selection guided the birds to that end. It is improbable that one cuckoo will choose the nests of several species wherein to insert her eggs, and it would be probably found, if investigation were possible, that whereas one cuckoo will always choose a titlark's nest for its parasitic habits, another will invariably chose a wagtail's, another a robin's, and so on.

A WONDERFUL SLUG.

The testacella, of which there are two native species, is one of the most remarkable of British molluscs. It is a slug which passes most of its life underground, only rarely, and under special circumstances, coming to the surface. One thing which seems to bring it up from its subterranean retreat appears to be a state of abnormal floods, such as have recently occurred in the Thames Valley. And Mr. Hill in a letter to "Nature," records the capture of a hundred specimens in a friends garden. It is not mentioned which of the two species known to occur in Britain, testacella haliotidea and T. Mangei this is.

FEEDS ON EARTHWORMS.

Unlike the other slugs which are planteaters, the testacella are carnivorous, feeding chiefly on earthworms. These they pursue fiercely underground, and devour alive, drawing them into their mouths by means of curved and barbed teeth. If worms are not forthcoming they will devour other slugs, snails or even their own kind. Unlike our other slugs in which a minute shell is concealed by the mantle, the testacella wears a small ear-shaped shell, covering its hinder part.

TO DETECT ARTIFICIAL HONEY.

Artificial honey can now be made so like the genuine article in flavour that even the expert cannot tell the difference. Thick syrup of sugar is boiled with a minute quantity of mineral acid, which converts it into the same form occurring in honey. This is mixed with some natural honey of strong flavour, and thus closely simulates the real article. It is said that the following, known as Ley's reagent, will detect the purious honey. Ten parts of silver nitrate are dissolved in a hundred parts of water, and to this twenty parts of a 15 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate as added. The precipitate is filtered, washed, and dissolved in a 115 parts of a 10 per cent. solution of ammonium cloride. It must be kept in the dark in a well-stoppered bottle. The honey to be tested must be diluted with twice its weight of water. A few drops of the reagent are to be added, and heated for five minutes on a water bath in the dark. Natural honey turns brown, and shows a greenish-yellow fluorescence, the imitation turns a lighter tint, and shows no flourescence,

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Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be 'depended upon' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be 'depended upon.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely 'depended upon' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

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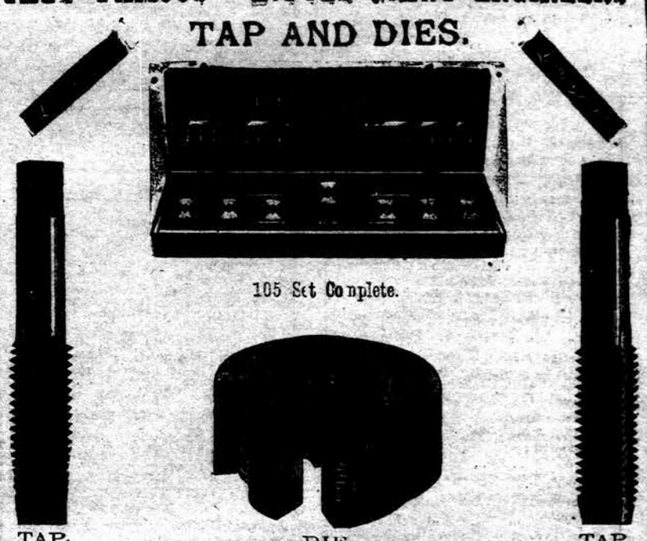

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Set ,,	5	,,	¼	,, ,,	¾	,, ,, 1/16ths. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	9	,,	¼	,, ,,	1	,, ,, 1/16ths. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	105	,,	¼	,, ,,	¾	,, ,, 1/16ths. ,, three taps.
Set ,,	107	,,	¼	,, ,,	1	,, ,, 1/16ths. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	150	,,	¼	,, ,,	1½	,, ,, 1/16ths. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	DD 5	,,	⅛	,, ,,	½	,, ,, 1/32nds. ,, one tap.
Set ,,	DD 6	,,	⅛	,, ,,	9/32	,, ,, 1/32nds. ,, ,, ,,
Set ,,	DD 7	,,	7/64	,, ,,	½	,, ,, 1/64ths. ,, ,, ,,
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No. 625.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 29.] [BOMBAY, MAY 30.

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	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 7/8	1/4	
3 do. Rentes ...	99		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 3/8	13/15	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 1/4		1/16
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months hence	24 7/16	1/16	
Do. in New York ...	53	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·13		unchgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·41		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2	since yester day	
Do. Short London Bills,	1 5/8		unchgd
Do. 4 months' sight			
Do. Indian Bank Bills,			1/8
Do. 6 months' sight	2 1/4		
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8		unchgd
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Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4	1/8	
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Liverpool :-

Spots ... ... Quiet but Steady.
Futures ... ...Quiet.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ... 3,000 Bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 4,000 ,,
Imports ... ... 1,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·52+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :-

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·90 —02	5·34 —03	5·79 —02	5·54 —03

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·25 —03	5·12 —02	5·05 —02	5·01 —02	4·99 —02

New York :-

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 7,300 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 3,600 ,,
Do. to Continent ... ... 7,000 ,,
Spot Cotton—11·20 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·15—03 } Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on spinners reported to be bidding more freely.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·32—07 }
New York markets closed to-morrow.

New Orleans :-
Spot Cotton—11 1/2—unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·15+07
Do do Oct. 9·39+07
Cotton Stock in London ... ... 9,100 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports... 65,000 ,,
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 21,000 ,,
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 22,000 ,,
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 370,000 ,,
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...277,000 ,,
Weeks Exports of Cotton to Japan ... Nil.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—4 3/32.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 7/32 Sellers.
Months—May-June.
Fair Red Coconadas C. I. F.—3 15/32.
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.—3 7/32.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F.—39 1/4—May-June—Hull—Dons—Canal.
Red F. A. Q. Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/8—May-June—Liverpool—Dons—Canal.
Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :-
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :-
Bombay, per 413 lbs., ex-ship 49 1/4—May-June—Hamburg—Dons—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :-
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/2 unchgd.

Rubber :-
Para Rubber 3 3 1/2—Buyers.

Metals :-

Copper Braziers	£ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal	d. 6 3/8

Bar Iron :-

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 0 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 x F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	36,080	London	Hongkong Bank
43 Bars Silver ...	76,913	do	Mercantile Bank
84 Bars Silver ...	1,57,413	do	International Bank
25 Boxes Rupees.	1,00,000	Aden	National Bank
1 Bundle Sovs ...	765	Jeddah	Ebrahimbhoy Bassam.
Rupees	4		
3 Boxes Sovs ...	12,060		
Gold Coins ...	14,238	Aden	Sundry Importers.
Rupees	100		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [30TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :-
Bank of England ...3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 6 per cent. „ 16th May.
Bank of Bombay..... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ..... 8 per cent. „ 19th May.

Money :-
Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :-
To-day being mail day there has been very little fresh business offering. The Banks' selling rates are unchanged at 1s. 3 13-16d. T. T. and 1s. 3 27-32d. for demand Bank bills at which there was practically no enquiry. Credits remain very scarce at 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight bills, which rate obtains to the end of June and probably farther. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 13/16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	177 1/2

Government Paper :-
Although the monthly settlement occurs on Monday there has been very little doing in the Bazaar to-day. The market opened steady at 95 15-16 for cash and first settlement and closes unchanged. The second settlement is quoted 96 1-16 with sellers. Calcutta rates are unchanged at 96 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-15
1st Settlement	„ 95-15
2nd Settlement	„ 93 1

Bullion :-
On Friday Bar silver in London recovered 1-16 to 24 7-16 ready and for delivery forward in two months. The New York quotation was up 1-8 at 53. Locally there has been a slight improvement in rates, ready bars being up 1-8 at 63 13-16 ex-duty, but stocks are said to be accumulating and some operators look for a reaction. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	7	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	7	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	62	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :-
The market is quiet but steady and prices are practically unchanged. There has been rather more enquiry for ready cotton by exporters and a fair business was reported at Colaba. The demand has run chiefly on Oomeras and Bengals. Mills are still buying quietly,

The New York market will be closed to-day for Decoration Day.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230/1	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	212	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	207 3	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206/1	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	200	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	197	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	195/7	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	187	„
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur ...	203	„
Good Westerns ...	204/5	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	209	„

Liverpool Opener :-

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet
Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 12,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :-

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·89 —01	5·83 —01	5·78 —01	5·54 unchanged.	5·25

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
5·12 unchanged.	5·05	5·01	4·97 —01

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	242/3	March 09
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	January 09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	191/2	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181/2	„

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :-
The market is steady with business doing as under :—

Ready	Rs. 10 0 0	B. T.

Rapeseed :-
The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 6 0	B. T.
„ „ Etawah ...	„	9 7 0	„
„ Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10 10 0	„
„ „ Cawnpore ...	„	10 3 0	„

Gingellyseed :-
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

Sold White 85 p. c. ...	Rs.	54 8 0	
Muggy	„	53 0 0	
Yellow Hingunghat ...	„	55 8 0	
„ Secunderabad...	„	55 8 0	

Poppyseed :-

Ready	Rs. 10 11 0	B. T.

Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :-

Ready	Rs. 32 0 0	

Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :-

	Rs. 25 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :-

White Delhi	Rs.	6 6 9

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :-

Bombay	1,407 1/2
India	65
Indian Specie Bank	55

Mills :-

David	360
Manockji Petit	3,055
Sholapur...	4,375

Miscellaneous :-

Badham Pile & Co. ...	134
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	305
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,030
Treacher and Co	610

Railways :-

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	116
Tapti-Valley	422 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	8,499 bales.
Wheat	15,521 cwts.
Linseed	10,162 „
Rapeseed	9,385 „
Gingellyseed	926 „
Poppyseed	5,752 „
Groundnuts	128 „
Castorseed	1,021 „
Rice	1,003 „
Myrabollams	3,612 „
Cottonseed	13,987 „
Mowraseed	83 „
Gram	4,165 „
Jowar	250 „
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 30.] [BOMBAY, MAY 31.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Fluc.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	88 1/8	1/4	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1/4		3/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101 5/8	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	83 1/4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/16		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months hence	24 7/16		unchgd
Do. in New York ...	closed		
Exchange on London at Paris	25 12 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·41		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	closed		
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	May 28
Discount Short London Bills,	15/8		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1/4		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/4		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1 3/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d.

*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.

The sum of £1,000,000 part of amount previously earmarked for Indian Currency Reserve has been released.

COTTON.

Liverpool :-

Spots ... ... Flat and Easier.
Futures ... ...Quiet.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Quiet.
Total Sales ... ...3,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 300 „
Imports ... ... 12,600 „
Mid-Americans ... ...6·46—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... ...7 7-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :-

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.
5·35 —05	5·30 —04	5·75 —01	5·52 —02	5·24 —01

Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·11 —01	5·04 —01	5·00 —01	4·97 —01

New York Market closed

New Orleans :-
Spot Cotton—11 1/2 unchgd
Futures—Month of July 11·10—05
Do. do. October 9·38—01
Closing Tone of Futures,—Steady.
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* .. 2,620,000 Bales
„ „ „ East Indian 213,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ...10,760,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	52,000 Bales
„ Sold on Speculation	3,000 „
„ Sold for Exportation	5,000 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	63,000 „
„ Actual Exports	9,000 „
„ Week's Imports	21,000 „
„ Stock	704,000 „
Surat's Week's Sales	400 „
„ Sold on Speculation	nil
„ Sold for Exportation	100 „
„ Amounts forwarded to Consumers	2,600 „
„ Actual Exports	1,200 „
„ Week's Imports	4,000 „
„ Stocks	16,000 „
Actual Americans	66,000 „
„ Indian	8,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi C. I. F.—39 1/4—May-June—Hull—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :-
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 59 1/4 May-June—Havre—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 59 1/2 May-June—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 52 3/4 June-July—Antwerp—Done.

Linseed :-
Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship.—48/ May-June—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rubber :-
Para Rubber 3s. 9d.—Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,130
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 130
Commercial Bank	*Buyers* 15
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	90

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	*Buyers* 90
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 ...	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July... ...	105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 540
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving ...	*Sellers* 152-3
Coral	170
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M. ...	2,800
Madura	153
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	450
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	£125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid)	40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*2d. 45s.*
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9 1/4
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Growers	50
Vizianagram Mining	20/-

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	...18s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 7s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	...13s. 9d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 8s. 3d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (7s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid...	... 5s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 4s. 9d.
Goldfields of Mysore	*Sellers* 3d.
Home Gold Mines (17s. 4d. paid) ...	... 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...20s. 6d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 40s.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 3d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...£4-18-3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)... ...	... 6d.
Mysore Wynaad (15s. paid)	... 6d.
Nanjungod, fully paid ...	... *Sellers* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	...22s. 9d.
Oregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 7s. 9d.
Oregum Preference, fully paid	15s.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields	*Buyers* Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... *Nom.*

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	95/-
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Sellers*	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) ...	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1918) ...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Buyers* 12s.
East India Tea & Produce... ...	20s.
Indian Aluminium	*Sellers* 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 93
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Times Ld.	*Buyers* 5
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
(Reconstructed) Murree Brewery and Co. ...	200
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	125
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	*Sellers* 35
New Mysore Manganese	...15s. 9d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Sellers* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 90 paid)...	*Sellers* 72
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£101
Rangoon Oil	75
Rose and Crown Brewery... ...	*Sellers* 120
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Sellers* 106
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	£125
Do. Capital Stock 1911 ...	£103

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,407½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	65½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,560
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	65 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	55½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	250
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 750

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	190
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	380
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Mazmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	272½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,050
New Monfassil Co...	400	400	50	620
New Bezar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	280
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

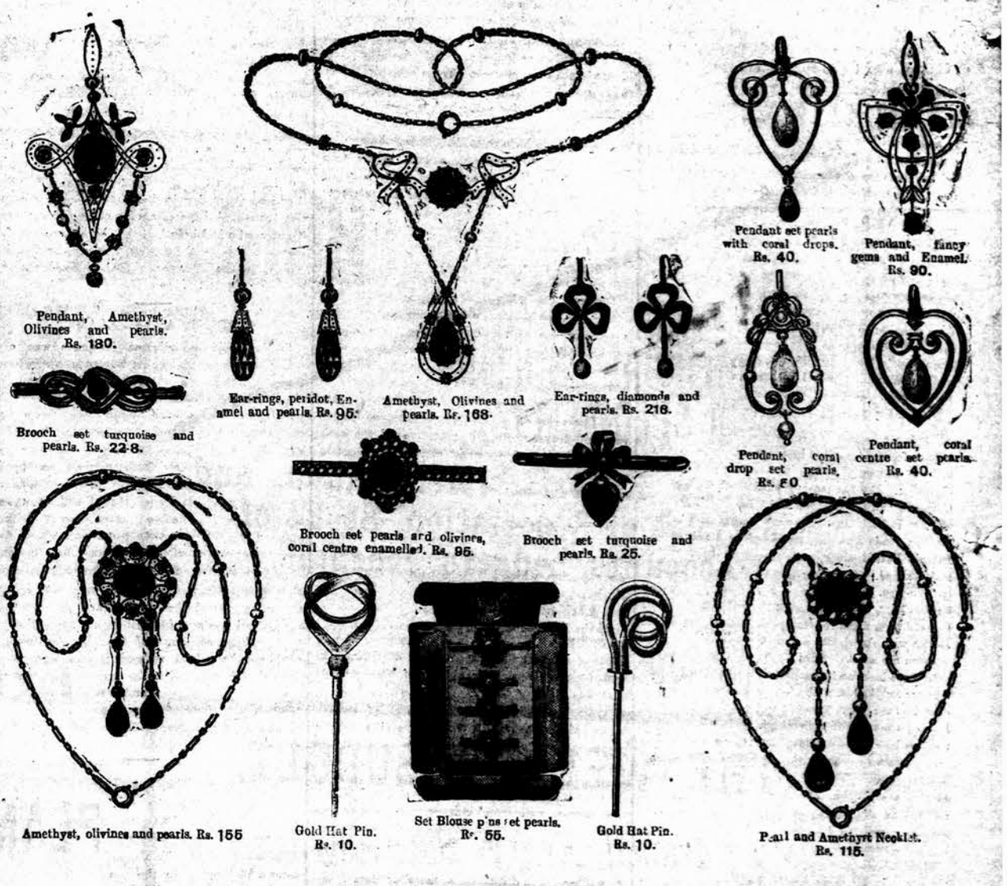
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 435
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	215
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	150	150	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,037½
Coronation Millis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101¼
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 360
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	335
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,845½
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	30	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	171½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend	420
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	402
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,070
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 737½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luximidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	475
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	90	1,460
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,050
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 3,990
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	630
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	50	1,000
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend 50	800
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	890
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,325
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	50	525

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd. 565
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	115
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd. 102

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
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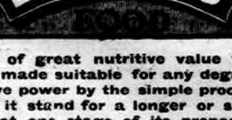
TRADE  MARK.

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